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For the Blade.

CHARLES SUMNER.

BY A. D. H.

Gather, ye lovers of freedom;
Weep, for her champion, dead,
And twine a chaplet of laurels,
To wreathe round his kingly head.

And gather, ye lusky children,
Be silent, nor moan, nor cry—
He died with the harness upon him;
He died, as the great should die.

Bow reverently over the casket
Of the friend, so true, and fast,
And know, from words he spoke dying,
He was thinking of you at the last.

Thinking and working ever
For the struggling and oppressed,
Gone, where earth's tumults never,
Never shall trouble his rest.

Proud old State, Massachusetts,
Proud of your brains and lore,
And justly proud of your children,
Who have lived and died before.

Look on the form before you,
Weep on the sombre pall;
And think of the love he bore you,
The greatest son of them all.

Washington, D. C., March 12, 1874.

To Marry Again or Not.

From Chamber's Journal.

No man ever had a fonder or better wife. I say so now, with as full conviction as I said it when I looked my last in her dear dead face, and kissed it and the fingers that had wrought so deftly and untiringly for the poor, for our children, and for me. I am a hale, active man of seventy, and, through God's mercy, capable of much enjoyment; but a day and night pass not without thoughts of how well she suited me, how simply she admired me, how tenderly she loved me, what a happy old couple we should have been.

"I wonder you never married again, Morton," said my early friend, Jack Hathaway, to me once. "You must have wanted a wife in the parish as well as at home, and you must feel very lonely in the long winter evenings."

Then I knew that he was thinking lovingly of his fat little wife and commonplace children at home, and I was glad of it, for he is a good creature, and though we are intellectually antagonistic, and he sometimes offends my taste, I like him because we were lads together. I felt that I must say something, and I am sure I astonished myself more than I astonished him when I said: "To tell you the truth, Jack, I did think of it once."

I was so taken aback by having made such a confession—I had never breathed the fact—had intended never to breathe it—that I felt as I think I should feel if one of my good sound front teeth fell out, and I had to attack a piece of coal.

"Then what hindered you?"

"Well, to be candid—postage stamps."

"Postage stamps?" he queried lounly.

"It's a curious story," I answered. "I will tell you all about it, if you really feel interested, but I would rather not have it repeated."

"I am as deep as a well, and of course I'm interested."

With that he crossed his legs, leaned back in his chair, and looked expectant.

I began: "You know that I was left a widower with two children, a boy and a girl. They went to school as soon as they were old enough. About sending a boy, there can be, in my opinion, no doubt, and I do not believe that a solitary girl can be educated, with advantage to herself, at home. She requires companionship, wishes for it, and ought to have it. I even took care to provide it for mine in her holidays. My wife had always taken great interest in the Daltons. Dalton was the perpetual curate of Furzeham, about four miles off, and he had married a favorite schoolfellow of hers. It was an imprudent match; neither of them had any money. Of course, they had a large family, and Furzeham was worth £130 per annum. Mary helped them a great deal, and 'You'll be kind to the poor Daltons—won't you?' was among her latest expressions. Their oldest daughter was a few years older than ours, and ten years wiser. Education, as it is usually understood, she had none—it was simply impossible. First, there was no money for it; next, her mother wanted her to help in nursing, sewing, cooking and housework. I must say the child was a strong case in favor of no education. She had abundance of talent; and her father being a gentleman, her mother a gentle woman, she acquired easy, self-unconscious manners, talked with tact, read aloud charmingly, wrote a capital letter—she even danced and sang when she had opportunity. Now, partly for her sake, to give her the recreation she deserved, and a glimpse of better social things than existed at home, but much more for my own girl's sake, I always had Dorothy Dalton to spend her vacation with her, and I treated her in every respect as another daughter, even to kissing her and blessing her night and morning. It went on thus six or seven years, till Anna married, which she did at eighteen. Dorothy had been invaluable during the troublesome period of preparation for the wedding; and when it was over, I asked her mother to leave her with me for a time, not only to set new arrangements going, but to talk to me; for Charles, who was with me for the long vacation, was very dull, a mere book-worm. Mrs. Dalton agreed; and for several weeks all went on delightfully. Dorothy had an exquisite gift of companionship—could set conversation going when it was wanted, and her silence was never glum or oppressive. As far as I am concerned, this state of things might have lasted to the present day—I should never have dreamed of putting an end to it—but one morning I was alarmed by a visit from Mrs. Dalton—I say alarmed, not only because her countenance betokened trouble, but because I knew that it was hardly possible for her to leave her family. My first thought was of some pecuniary difficulty; not that she or Dalton had ever asked for even a small loan—yet how could they make both ends meet? Her first words were: 'I want to speak to you alone.'

"'So you shall,' I replied. 'Now, my dear good friend, what's the matter? Nothing serious, I hope?'

"'No,' she said faintly, and with a quivering lip, not looking up at me; 'but I want Dorothy to come home with me to-day.'

"'Why?' I asked. 'Is Dalton ill or one of the children, or are you? What is it?'

"She broke into quiet tears; and knowing the woman's long endurance, her strength as well as tenderness of character, I was very much affected.

"'Come, come,' I said soothingly; 'remember what an old friend I am. Try and fancy that I am Mary,' I whispered, and I took and kissed her roughened hand, spoiled for society, but in my eyes made venerable by holy household duties.

"She wiped her tears, and said; 'We have all forgotten that Dorothy is now a woman. We ought not to have allowed her to stay with you after Anna went away. People are making ill-natured remarks.'"

"Then I felt exceedingly angry, and said: 'I really think that my age and social position entitle me to have a young lady staying in my house as long as she and her parents choose, even if she had not, as Dorothy has, grown up as one of my own family. How did you hear this gossip?'

"'In the most innocent, unexpected manner, from my dear little Mattie. She went to Miss King's to buy me some cotton. The Browns, who were in the shop, did not see her, and made observations, which she repeated, and asked me to explain.'

"I should have liked to have known what the observations were, but I checked myself and inquired: 'Do you believe that this sort of thing is worth noticing? To me, it seems utterly contemptible.'

"'No, it is not,' she answered firmly; 'society has made rules, and they are useful, and we must abide by them. I will take Dorothy back, if you please; and I am sure you understand'—her voice faltered—'how much I like, and have always liked, her to be here. You are a second father to her.'

"'You won't tell her?'

"'Oh no; there is no occasion. It is simply true that I am very much in want of her help at home.'

"Then I reproached myself for having been selfish in keeping her so long; and she came in, radiant and affectionate, and I felt that a sort of void was made in my life, which I knew not how to fill. I drove slowly back, after leaving them at Furzeham, and stopped to give an order at the saddler's. While I was there, these words caught my ear: 'Will she take the old one or the young one, think ye?'

"I could not see the speaker; I did not know the voice,' but, at the moment, the words seemed to have an unpleasant significance, though probably they had no reference to me."

"Things do occur very oddly," interpolated Jack. "They might have alluded to something quite different. Circumstances seem sometimes to be tinged by what is uppermost in the mind. The man might have been talking of horses or cows that he had to sell. Had you any notion that your son admired Miss Dalton?"

"None whatever. He was at that time very backward socially—devoted to hard reading, and if he spoke of women at all, it was to depreciate them intellectually. I should have been hard on him for it, but that he could not remember his mother; and Anna, dear creature, is not clever——"

"She is none the worse for that, in my opinion," interrupted Jack. "As a rule, clever women do not add to home happiness, which is the chief end for which they are sent into this world."

It was useless to answer this, though it irritated me; he had always taken a low tone, or he could not have married the insipid little woman whose twaddle was quite up to his mark.

"But go on, James," he continued; "I want to get at the postage stamps. I think, by the way, that Mrs. Dalton was right to take her daughter home. Unless people hereabouts are simpler or more good natured than they are elsewhere, they would infallibly say that her parents were trying to catch you or your son for her."

I winced again, and said: "You may be right; but as I have never troubled myself about gossip—possibly because I had never been affected by it—I thought it very hard at the time. There was I, deprived of the harmless, pleasant flitting of a girl about my quiet house; and she was removed from surroundings that suited her to a very meagre home—"

"Where she must have been very much wanted by her mother," interrupted Jack. "The fact is, James, that I suspect you were, quite unconsciously, in love with the young lady."

"No!" replied I, stoutly: "of that I am quite certain; but I admit that after I had thought over the matter some weeks, I asked myself why I should not marry her if her parents would give her to me willingly, and if she thought, she could be happy with me. That in a way, she loved me, I was as sure as I loved her—not with a lover's love—that was as impossible with me as second-sight, but with affectionate approbation, cordial admiration, genuine pleasure in her society, I could not take her from poverty to affluence, and, when I died, leave her independent.

"What prospect has a person's daughter? He can leave her nothing. If, by some painful process he contrives to educate her—as it is called—to make a governess of her, what a life is before her. I declare I think a girl ought to marry any kind, good man who loves her, than teach, teach, teach; conflict with the old Adam in children day after day, year after year, having no freedom of action, no home the while, till she is too old for it; and, after helping her family, has perhaps saved what gives her twenty or thirty pounds per annum, on which to languish and die. Dorothy, moreover, could only be fit for a very inferior situation; she had bright parts, but no systematic training. What was to become of her, her mother, and sisters, when Dalton died? She might—with her attractions, she probably would, come across more than one man who would be fond of her, but could not marry without money. Of what use would that be? After discussing the matter with myself a month, I wrote her a letter, of which I remember every word—ay, even the position of the sentences. I told her that though not with a young man's love, not with the ardent love I had given my wife, I loved her; that I would rejoice in her presence, would shield her as far as I could from the ills of life, till my death, and after it, would advance her brothers' and sisters' interests, make her into her's life career. I told her to take her own time to consider and to consult her parents. I wrote late one night, and next morning the letter seemed to me too important for my own post bag. I was not afraid that the servants or postoffice people would think it odd that I wrote to her, for I had often done that; but I resolved to take the letter myself, and post it at Crossford. The postmaster there had married a parishioner of mine; she would be glad to see me; the walk was a pleasant one, and I was in a frame of mind which demanded quick motion. I stepped out cheerily, that bright September morning, wondering, among other wonderings whether Dorothy and I should ever walk that way as man and wife—"

"Now," interrupted Jack, "I suppose we are coming to the postage-stamps."

"We are," said I, "but we must come at them my own way. The postoffice at Crossford was a grocer's shop. The mistress, my friend, Mrs. Sims, was, as I expected, pleased with my visit.

"'Such a pleasure, to be sure, sir, and you looking so well—fresh as a four-year-old,' as my good man do say of you, sir, special. Yes, he's nicely, sir; thank you—gone to Boxham market to look about some pigs. There's a fine new sort, they do say, that Sir William have brought into the county, from Shropshire. You'll come into the parlor, sir, and sit down. You may well look at all them letters. I couldn't say how many has been for stamps this morning, and I hadn't one till half an hour agone. Master Charley, too, he have been for some. They left their letters, and I said I'd see to stamping them, and that I will, surely.'

"'I'll do it for you,' said I. 'I see you want to put away these goods, and it will amuse me while I talk to you.'

"So, notwithstanding resistance on her part, I began. I dare say there were between thirty and forty of them, and I was getting rather tired when I came to the last. I had really not looked at the addresses of the others. I could not have told where one of them was going; but this one——"

"Was to Miss Dalton, from your son!" exclaimed Jack.

"It was indeed," I replied; "and I cannot attempt to describe my feelings. I believe that I was for some seconds unconscious; the ground seemed gone from under my feet. My own son was deceiving me; and I could not conjecture how far Dorothy was involved. The one miserable consolation was, that my own letter remained safe in my pocket. I was not committed. I conclude that my countenance had changed, for when I rose to go, as I did immediately, Mrs. Sims entreated me to have some brandy, saying she was sure that 'the smell of the nasty dips had upset me; but what could she do? People must live, and she must sell what there was a demand for."

"You need not be told with what different feelings I walked home; the entire aspect of life was changed for me. Dorothy was irretrievably lost, and hanging over me was the disagreeable necessity for an explanation with Charles. As far as my observation reached, he had not only shown no preference for Dorothy, but paid her less attention than, in my opinion, she had a right to expect from him. It annoyed me exceedingly to become aware that I was an utter stranger to my son's inner life; I thought him more than usually silent at dinner, but then I was constrained and heavy-hearted. As soon as the servant was gone, I said: 'Pray, Charles, so you consider me an inquisitive man?'

"'Certainly not,' he replied. 'No man less so, I should say.'

"'Have I ever,' I demanded, 'shown any distrust of you, or any disposition to hamper you by unnecessary exercise of parental authority?'

"He looked amazed, and answered: 'No, sir; I have always felt, when comparing my position with other men's, that I was singularly fortunate in my father.'

"That's well. I have the less difficulty then in putting a question to you. What's the meaning of a letter addressed by you to Dorothy, which, without blame being due to anybody, I saw this morning at Crossford postoffice?'

"Surprise, displeasure, and a sort of doggedness were in the countenance; he turned away from me, and some seconds—they seemed to me minutes—passed before he said: 'It would never have occurred to me that there was anything out of the way in my writing to her; we have been brought up like brother and sister.'

"'But why walk six miles to post your letter? I should not have thought anything about seeing a letter from Dorothy on the table or in the bag, though I should have reminded you that you could not correspond with her with propriety. You might, of course, have written a casual note to her about a book, or some arrangement.'

"'Why infer,' he asked, 'that the letter you have seen was not one of this character?'

"'In the first place,' I replied, 'because you took the trouble to post it where it was in the highest degree improbable that I should see it; and lastly, from your evasions.'

"Then there was a long pause, and I thought he was determined not to speak.

"'Charles,' I said sternly, 'Dorothy has been so much among us, that I am responsible for whatever, involving her happiness or misery, is connected with any of us. As your father, and in place of her father, I demand what relation exists between you and her which leads to your writing to her clandestinely. If I cannot elicit it from you, I shall have an immediate explanation with her.'

"He looked badgered, ill-tempered even, and said hurriedly and surely: 'I wrote to Dorothy to ask her to marry me some day.'

"'Asked her to marry you!' I exclaimed. 'I put aside your gross disrespect in ignoring me in so important a matter, and remind you that you have not yet taken your degree, that you are wholly dependent on me, and that, during my lifetime, unless I assist you, you will, in all probability, have nothing better than a country curacy.'

"'I suppose it was not unnatural to expect that you would help me, sir, as you are very fond of Dora.'

"This he said in a tone that softened me a little. After all, thought I, he is very young. 'Pray what answer do you expect from her?' I inquired. 'I was relieved to find that she was innocent of aught that would have lowered her in my eyes. She was lost to me forever, whether she accepted Charles or not, but she was worthy the place I had given her in my heart and would have given her in my house. Without giving him time to reply, I went on: 'I have too good an opinion of her to believe that she will answer you without consulting her mother.'

"'I begged her to say nothing to any one.'

"'Then either,' I rejoined, 'you are more ignorant of the world than I believed even a reading man could be, or you have endeavored consciously to lead her to act as a modest girl should not. Pray, what reason did you give for such a request?'

"'This: that, in the event of her taking me, some years must elapse before I could marry; and I should dislike being pointed at as an engaged man all that time; and that if she refused me, it was no business of any one else.'

"This cool selfishness exasperated me. I got up and walked about the room. 'Good heavens!' I ejaculated, 'and you are a very young man, and my son.'

"'Of course, I did not put it quite so broadly as that,' he observed, rather apologetically; but you expect confidence and I am not a man of many words. I really took pains to write a proper letter, and I think I succeeded. I always had a notion that I should never marry. A college life has been my object since I was old enough to have one, and, as a rule, I find women a bore; but Dorothy is different from all the women I know—suits me, in fact. I thought I should like to make sure of her, and would not mind waiting for her. You see, it could all go on quietly enough. I should see her here a great deal.'

"I set my son down as utterly abnormal, and I think I disliked him for a minute, but I remembered his poor mother's loving pride in him as a little child and relented.

"'Have you any reason for expecting that Dorothy will accept you?' I inquired.

"He leaned back comfortably, put his hands in his pockets, and said, 'Not exactly; but I do not see why she should not; she is very fond of us all. At any rate, I will let you know as soon as I get an answer.'

"With that he seemed to consider the conference over, and that he was at liberty to leave the room. I was glad when he was gone. I puzzled myself very much as to how Dorothy would act—not as to whether she would accept Charles—it never occurred to me to discuss that to myself. Would she tell her mother. Undeniably, she would wish to do so, for she was openness itself; but she would be unwilling to annoy Charles, because he was my son, if for no other reason. Would she write to me? or would her father or mother write? Unless they sent a special messenger—and they guarded conscientiously against needless and small excesses—there could be no letter until the third day. In the interval there was no perceptible change in Charles's ways except that he was constrained when we were alone. I imagined that he feared I should renew the subject, but I was not at all inclined to do that. I had discovered a gulf, unsuspected before, between my first born and myself. My life was placed in a new groove, and did not—perhaps never would—run easily in it, and that odious gossip had given the first impetus. I believe my hands trembled a little when I unlocked the post-bag on that third morning. There was no letter for Charles, but a note from Mrs. Dalton, asking me to call as soon as I could. I gave it to him without a remark. He put it in his pocket, and did not read it in the room. Soon after breakfast I walked to Furzeham. Dora came to me in the little study, and again I felt how changed I was. Up to that time, we had held out both hands mutually and simultaneously, and I had kissed her as heartily and naturally as if she had been Anna; now, my own secret consciousness made that impossible, and the something unexpressed by me, or something which I did not fathom in her, held her back.

"Colouring, and looking distressed she gave me one hand, saying: 'It was very good of you to come so soon, but I thought you would.'

"I made an effort to be playful, and rejoined: 'You know I have utterly spoiled you, kitten!'

"The smile this evoked was a poor, pitiful spectre.

"'Come,' I went on, 'I know why you sent for me, so you need not worry yourself about how to begin. Charles has told me.'

"'Oh! I am so glad. But why did he not do so before he wrote to me? It would have saved me great unhappiness. I did not know if I ought not to have kept his secret, though I should have felt quite guilty hiding anything, especially such a thing, from mamma; but I could not. The letter was taken to her, and, of course, she has always opened and read all of my letters as if they were her own.'

"'Quite right; the longer she does so the better. Charlie had no right to make such a request. I am surprised that he did not know better.'

"'But I am sorry to have done anything disagreeable to any of you. I am so fond of Anna; and you have always, always been so kind to me.'

"'There is no harm whatever done, Dorothy; circumstances helped you out of a difficulty, as they very often do help the innocent.'

"Then we were both silent. I saw she wanted to go on, but did not know how; and, for myself, I had a sort of fear of what I should hear—but I helped her.

"'Well, pussy,' I asked, 'what are you going to say to Charles?'

"'I do not know,' and she looked miserable.

"'I have always thought you were very clear in your views, and distinct in stating them.'

"'Yes; I know my own mind quite well, but——' She stopped, and seemed about to cry. 'I do not know what to do,' she went on.

"'Do you mean that you do not know whether you like Charles well enough to accept him or not?'

"'O no, but there are so many difficulties.' This was said hardly above her breath.

"'Do you mean the long engagement; and so on?'

"She hushed with vexation and answered: 'O don't! no. But I am so afraid of hurting your feelings, or displeasing you. I do so wish it had never happened.'

"'But, my dear child, what could there be displeasing to me, or injurious to my feelings, in your being attached to my son? I think it would be an indirect compliment to me.'

"She hardly let me finish, but spoke very earnestly.

"'Did you ever think that I—— No; you never can have supposed that; you must have been as much surprised as I was. If anything of that kind had been going on, I must have been the most deceitful creature possible; but I am afraid of your thinking that Charles would not have asked me, if I had not encouraged him. I am sure I should say so of any one in my circumstances. I hope the lesson will make me very charitable. I have really never thought about Charles at all. It no more entered my head that he thought about me in that way, than that you did.'

"I winced. She had been speaking so fast that I could not get in a word. I was sitting in what they called humorously her father's easy chair; she was opposite, on a low seat, leaning forward, with her little hands clasped in her lap, her pretty, warm, brunette complexion heightened, her eyes sparkling, her countenance expressing what she was trying to put in words.

"'Dorothy,' I said, 'you will grieve me very much, if you imagine for one moment that it would be possible for me to doubt your candor. I am sure you were as much surprised as I was. To tell the truth, my dear little girl, I never gave Charles credit for so much good taste, and it had never entered my head to think of his marrying at all.'

"She looked, however, only partially relieved when she returned: 'I am glad you understand me—I hope you always will.'

"'And is that all you have to say to me, Dora.

"'No, I want to know what I am to do?'

"'That must depend entirely on your own feelings. I am quite as anxious for your happiness as my own children's. Do you love Charley?' She only replied by tears; and I began to consider she had a secret fondness for him, and thought I might object to her want of money, so I went on: 'If you do I consider him the luckiest fellow in the whole world, for, though he is my own boy, he is not worthy of you.'

"'I will tell you all,' she said, wiping her eyes. 'I do not love him; I am sure I never should love him well enough to marry him; but I do not like to say so to you; it seems so ungracious.'

"In the depth of the meanness hidden in my heart, I was delighted that she had spoken thus of my son, but I smothered the feeling, and walked to the window to look out.

"'I am afraid you think me ungrateful,' she resumed.

"'That would be utterly unreasonable. No one can command his heart.'

"'You see that I do not think I could make Charles happy if I married him without loving him, and it would not be right either—would it?'

"'Certainly not.'

"'I hope he will see it all as you do.'

"'If not, it cannot be helped. He has managed very badly. Young ladies are not usually gained by a *coup de main*. In my young days, men went thoughtfully and carefully to work, venturing on little graduated attentions, which had an infinite charm in themselves, and were skilful feelers. Whatever be Charles' disappointment he has no one to blame but himself.'

"'I am so glad you think so'—this was said in her own natural manner—'and yet it is a great shame to say so. But you do understand—don't you?'

"'Of course I did, and told her so. Then she asked if I would tell Charles for her.

"I compressed my lips, laid my head on one side and tried to look as if I was considering. 'What does mamma say?' I inquired.

"'She thinks I ought to answer his letter. It is due to him, she says.'

"I was of her mother's opinion. Of course, I did not see her letter, and we never recurred to the subject afterwards. Charles asked me no questions when I returned home, made no remark on Dorothy's decision, which, I knew, reached him the next day, and bore his rejection with the apparent impassibility which had characterized his wooing. He took his fellowship and settled into a conscientious, respectable, somewhat pompous don. I do not think he ever met Dorothy subsequently."

"It was a pity for the girl, and she was evidently a nice girl," observed Jack, "and her father and mother must have been disappointed."

"No doubt. When Dalton was dying two years later, Dorothy was very heavy at his heart. To think of that bright, pretty high-spirited creature, chilled, drilled, kept under, as I have seen girls as sweet, lively and good as she is, incrustes me,' he said to me one day. And then I told him that, with God's help, she never should be; that I had taken fore-thought about what would be best and that, if Mrs. Dalton agreed, I would find the money for them to start a school for little boys, which I considered the least laborious undertaking for ladies and she not only need not be separated from her daughters, but would be materially helped by them. His look of perfect satisfaction is among my dearest recollections.

"You are a good fellow," remarked Jack huskily.

"Not at all, Jack. I made no sacrifice, and insured myself very great happiness. They have all succeeded extremely well, and they spend their summer holidays with me; Anna, her husband and children come at Christmas. As to the loneliness which you thought must oppress me, I know nothing about it. Of other men's hidden experience, I know nothing; but for myself, I find that, as I grow old, though I enjoy society with undiminished zest, I am more independent of it. No one is less dear to me, but all are less necessary."

The Origin of Inhumation.

Apropos of the subject of burial, a very curious tradition is said to exist among the natives of Abyssinia with regard to the origin of burial. They say that when Adam found the body of the murdered Abel he carried it upon his shoulders for twenty days, not knowing how to dispose of it. The Almighty took pity on him, and sent forth a crow with its dead young one on its back; and the crow flew before Adam until it came to a tract of sandy ground, in which it dug a hole with its feet and buried its young one. And when Adam saw this he dug a grave in the sand and buried his lost boy in it.

Young Walworth is still a hospital nurse in Sing Sing, and Ingersoll, the shoe-maker, is book-keeper of the institution.

KATE STODDARD.

Story of the Accused—She Will Not Accept the Plea of Insanity, But Denies Her Guilt.

A reporter had a long interview with Kate Stoddard on Monday, in reference to the action of her counsel. She said: "When Gov. Lowe came here first I venerated him as my counsel, and told him all the facts in the case. I had a statement to make, and I told him I wanted all the world to hear what it was, and I would go on the witness stand and make it. After hearing my statement, the Governor told me it would be better to set up a plea of insanity. I opposed it from the very start. They wanted to base a life-long insanity on the ground that I was once committed to an insane asylum. The circumstances attending the occurrence were such as to show that I was unjustly sent there. True, I had a brain fever and had my hair cut, and when I got there it was enough to make one crazy. I made my escape of my own free will, by jumping from the carriage window. I gave him a written statement of all the particulars. He told me then, after reading it, that the insanity plea would be false. I positively refused to give my assent. I was determined that the truth should be told, and that I should stand or fall by it. I would sooner be hanged than be saved by urging a plea of insanity. I am innocent of Mr. Goodrich's death, although the facts seem to be against me. I will make my own statement, and on that base my claim for acquittal. The clouds are at present dark, but I see a bright way before me, although it may be far distant. My father has been very deeply interested. He employed Mr. Gray, of Boston, to work up the insanity plea, but from my first interview with Mr. Gray I strenuously opposed such a course, and refused to hold any communication with him. I wrote to my father informing him of my determination, but Mr. Gray and the other counsel persisted in the plea they had traced out. The last time I saw General Lowe I told him in plain English I would have nothing more to do with him as long as he insisted on the plea of insanity. I will have my statement written out and can read it myself. Nothing more will be necessary. I intend to stand or fall by it. I intend to plead my own case, and, sooner than have anything to do with these men, I would go to the gallows or prison for life, and yet, sir, I am innocent of the death of Charles Goodrich; nor do I wish to see any of my relatives till the case is decided. I would not for the world have them come here and see me in my present surroundings."—*Boston Globe.*

A Little Story by Aleck Stephens.

[Washington Cor. St. Louis Republican.]

Aleck Stephens has got so he can sit up again, and, though not able to sit in Congress, he can tell a good story. He explained the other night, apropos of the "woman's temperance war"—how the war started. When the Georgia delegation was on its way to the Cincinnati Convention in 1856 they came by way of Washington, and Toombs gave them a dinner. Among those present was Howell Cobb, General Gardner of Port Hudson fame, and Stephen Douglas. After the flowing bowl had been passed frequently and liberally and the three or four prominent Presidential candidates in the party had got well warmed up, General Gardner proposed a toast: "Here's hoping that you may all live to be Presidents of the United States." All rose, and as he raised the glass to his lips, Douglas turned to Cobb and said: 'Our friend wishes you a very long life, Mr. Cobb."

Cobb set his glass down on the table, glared at the Little Giant an instent, and then joined in the drink and the laugh that went round at his expense.

"But," said Aleck, tenderly lifting his bad leg over his leg that is not quite so bad, "Cobb never forgave that *bon mot*. He treasured it up all through Buchanan's Administration, and it was often the cause of insidious advice from the Cabinet officer to the President prejudicial to the great Senator. And it rankled in Cobb's bosom when he planned the tactics that prevented Douglas getting the Charleston nomination by breaking up the Convention. It did more than any other personal thing to split the Democratic party, to elect Lincoln, to precipitate the war, and to strand us where we are."

And then the old man's eyes grew sort of dim, and the light was gone out of them, as though his soul had gone back to the times of which he had been telling. It won't be long before it will be out to places of which there is no telling. And, take it all in all, I don't know but that the world will be something—a trifle only it may be—better for his having lived in it. At all events he won't be with us long, and every young man who has an ambition to figure in public affairs should try to find some opportunity to see and talk with Aleck Stephens as he fades away, and before there is nothing left of him to talk to. He is a rare relic and he delights to talk to young men.

Mrs. Caroline S. Brooks, of Helena, Ark., has modeled out of butter a beautiful bust of Iolanthe, the heroine of King Rene's daughter. Her tools consist of a common paddle, cedar sticks, broom straws, and camel hair pencils. The innocent and beautiful girl lies sleeping, and almost glorified by happy dreams. The head is but slightly turned from a full front view. The butter is almost white. Its translucence gives to the complexion a richness beyond alabaster, and a softness and smoothness that are very striking. The profile is pure Grecian. The hair ripples back in waves, and the lips are parted with a heavenly smile. The harmony of the face is exquisite, and the ear is quite a marvel of delicate manipulation. We have not seen this butter model, and, in fact, the above glowing description is taken from a local critic, who may or may not indulge in too much delicate butter himself. If the glowing description comes anywhere near the truth, it is likely that butter busts will in future become "the rage."

An old Troy river-man says he is disgusted to hear people now-a-days talk of low water on the Hudson. He remarks that he can remember well, years ago, when the river was low. He mentions that at one time all the passengers on the New York boat had to close their windows during the entire passage down, because the steamer's wheels made such a dust.

RELIGIOUS

Mr. Moody, of Chicago, when about to start for England last summer, was asked by a friend what he was going for. His characteristic reply was: "Ten thousand souls for Christ."

The revival in Edinburgh, Scotland, under the labors of Mr Moody, of Chicago, is said to be unsurpassed in extent since the days of Whitefield. The excitement pervades all classes, and the Corn Exchange, holding 6,000 people, has been thrown open to accommodate the vast numbers who are crowding to the services.

In California Church property is taxed. The measure was adopted originally on account of the vast estates held there by the Catholics at the time of the cession of the territory by Mexico to the United States. The Protestants accept the situation without complaint.

The noon-day prayer-meeting in Philadelphia has been held over sixteen years without the omission of a single day. It has become one of the historic institutions of the city, and its beneficial results have been very perceptible.

Dr. Dix has written several papers in defense of the revival of Community life, of which his two pamphlets entitled "The Two Estates" and "Religious Orders and the Community Life" have attracted much attention. It is understood that a new treatise upon the restoration of the confessional is now in the hands of the printer.

The Methodist preachers of New York, at a late meeting, discussed the question of permanent pastorates in the denomination. The majority are in favor of the itinerancy, but there were some to whom permanency seemed desirable, especially in the cities. That opinion is gaining ground among the Methodists.

The Executive Committee of the Reformed Episcopal Church announce in reply to many inquiries, that they have not as yet the means of supporting missionaries while they are engaged in the work of collecting self-supporting congregations. They also say a large sustentation fund could be used, if they had it, with good effect.

A Congregational Church has at length been organized in Salt Lake City, with hopeful indications of success. When Rev. Mr. Barrows arrived there a month ago he found but three families favorable to the movement, but the number has increased and the organization is an accomplished fact.

Of the Trinitarian Congregational ministers there are 893 pastors, 1,608 seting pastors, and 944 not in pastoral work. Twenty ministers are farmers, and eleven insurance agents; 836 members were excommunicated during the last year. In membership there was the smallest gain reported since 1867.

The Protestant Episcopal Churches in Indianapolis have entered upon a "mission," having brought out the Rev. P. B. Morgan, an evangelist, from New York City, to take charge of it. A mission is not very different from a revival, except in the name, which is used by the Episcopal and Catholic Churches.

An extraordinary religious revival has been going on in the town of Malta, Ill., nearly half of the congregation having been converted. The meetings are conducted by a young man named Bunker, who is little more than a mere boy, and is a student preparing for college at Aurora.

Rev T. DeWitt Talmadge, about five years ago removed from Philadelphia to Brooklyn, at which time the church seeking his services as pastor could bring together for the purpose of making out a call, a meeting of only nineteen members. His new tabernacle, just completed, will seat 4,600, and as a result of a recent religious interest about 500 will unite with the church at the first communion.

The French Protestant Church of Charleston, S. C., was founded about the year 1690, by French Protestants who fled from the persecutions of their native country. The first church edifice was erected on the site of the present one, in 1693. This is the only remaining distinctive Huguenot Church in this country, and from its antiquity and many historic events, is looked upon with deep interest.

Rev. Wayland Hoyt, pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church in New York, has resigned his charge. In his letter of resignation he stated that the sole reason which induced him, a year ago, to accept the pastorate was that the church should as soon as possible erect a new edifice in a central locality, with pew rents so low that the masses could attend; this project, owing to the panic, had been indefinitely postponed, and since there was nothing to convince him that that did not mean its virtual abandonment, he must sever his connection with the Church.

There are in California not less than 650 organized churches of all denominations, and 600 church buildings erected, with an aggregate accommodation for 225,000 sittings. Church property is valued at $7,500,000. The Methodists lead in the number of local societies, having 192. It is stated that they have spent nearly $300,000 since 1849. If missionary appropriations for California, Baptists have about 90 churches; Presbyterians 80; Episcopalians 50; Congregationalists 45; Disciples 39. Besides these there are 10 Jewish synagogues. The people of Israel are a strong and wealthy body.

Louisiana.

The negro population of Louisiana seems to be steadily increasing. In 1870 the State had a total population of 726,275, and in 1874 the number had diminished only a couple of hundred, while during the same period the number of banks in the state had increased nearly ten thousand. Of the 726,000 inhabitants nearly 298,000 can neither read nor write; of these 68,000 are whites and 230,000 blacks. This statement, however, as it does, infants and young children, is, of course, likely to mislead as to the real state of affairs, but the actual fact, that of the children old enough to attend school, numbering in all 200,000, only 82,000 ever go to the school-house, affords ample opportunity to awaken the most serious apprehensions concerning the future of that unfortunate State. Still in this respect the condition of affairs is better at present than it was in the time of slavery, for then only 50,000 children attended schools.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES.

LOCKE & JONES, Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, MARCH 19 1874.

OUR CLUB LIST.

We have made arrangements with the publishers enabling us to send the BLADE and either of the following publications for the price annexed:

MONTHLIES.

THE LADIES FLORAL CABINET price $1.25 per year and BLADE, both one year $2.50.

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AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, price 75 cents, an i the BLADE both one year for $2,25.

AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, and WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, $1,50.

WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, price $1,00, and the BLADE both one year for $2,00.

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and TOLEDO BLADE $2 50.

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, $1,50.

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, $1,50.

OLIVER OPTICS' BOY'S AND GIRLS, price $2 00, and the BLADE both one year for $4,50.

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WEEKLIES.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, price $8.00 per year and BLADE for $8.50.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, price $3.00 per year, and BLADE for one year, $4.25.

HARPER'S WEEKLY, price $4,00, and the BLADE both one year for $4,75.

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Please remember that we CANNOT ALLOW COMMISSIONS on subscriptions for the above named papers and magazines, except for the BLADE, Locke's Monthly and American Farm Journal associated.

Our Agents everywhere are authorized to receive subscriptions at the above rates. In making this proposition we only stipulate that we must receive at the *same time* one subscriber for the BLADE for each copy of any other publication ordered from the list. They need not both be sent to the same person, nor even to the same Post Office, and in renewing their subscriptions, old as well as new ones, subscribers may avail themselves of the offer. The magazines and papers are all sent direct from the offices of publication to subscribers, so that there will be no delay in their receipt. No subscriptions received at the above rates for less than one year.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

In view of the depressed condition of the money market throughout the producing portions of the country, the prospects for a prosperous season in all branches of business, are of the most encouraging character. Navigation opens early, insuring cheap rates of transportation, currency is gradually reaching channels of circulation, and manufacturers generally report orders for all they can do. The Pittsburg *Commercial* says the manufacturers of that city are in fine spirits and that nearly all the iron and nail factories there are running double time. The manufacturers of steel are well supplied with orders. The machine shops are less prosperous than other branches of the iron trade, there being less demand for new machinery than for some years past. The product of iron, nails and steel in Pittsburg from the first of last September to the first of February this year is believed to be quite equal to that of the corresponding period of 1872-3.

What is true of Pittsburg, is equally true of other manufacturing points. In the mercantile business, owing to the somewhat uncertain condition of the money market and the fact that Congress has made no provision against a repetition of last fall's panic, the prospects are not altogether flattering; yet with the revival of business this spring and the general movement of produce, an improvement is confidently anticipated. The currency which has been gorging the vaults of eastern capitalists during the winter, must find its way west in the spring for investment, and its presence will encourage and stimulate merchants to more liberal purchases. We shall be disappointed, therefore, if the coming season does not yield a good return to all classes of legitimate business.

DEATH OF CHARLES SHIRLEY BROOKS.

Foreign dispatches announce the death of this celebrated British novelist and dramatist, in the fifty-ninth year of his age. He was educated for the legal profession, but having a strong predilection for literature, he abandoned the law, and entered upon the field of journalism. While connected with the London press his first dramatic production, a farce, was published under the title of "The Lowther Arcade," which was favorably received at the Lyceum theatre. Other plays succeeded, all of which became popular, among which were 'Our New Governess," "Honor and Riches," and "The Creole." "Aspen Court," his first novel, was published in Bentley's Miscellany, and attracted much attention as a production of more than ordinary merit. His last work of fiction was "The Gordian Knot." As the correspondent of the *London Morning Chronicle*, Mr. BROOKS achieved a fine reputation as an epistolary writer, his letters from Russia, Asia Minor and Egypt, containing, aside from a rich fund of instruction, rare entertainment. Subsequent to their publication in the above mentioned journal, they were collected and republished in LONGMAN'S Traveler's Library, under the title of "The Russians in the South." Aside from these productions, Mr. BROOKS contributed quite extensively to the magazine literature of Great Britain, and wrote many stories and essays. His death leaves a void among the entertaining and instructive literature of his country, which none other can fill.

☞ The New York *Herald* produces figures to show that during the past twenty years, there has been exported from the port of New York $990,000,000 in gold. The next twenty years will show a different record from that.

DEATH OF CHAS. SUMNER.

A dispatch from Washington, dated at 11:30 this morning, brought to the country in a single line this startling announcement: "CHARLES SUMNER is dead."

The nature of his disease, his illness, the circumstances of his death, all are left unstated, and we have nothing but the stern, hard fact that another of Massachusetts' greatest minds has ceased at once to think and live.

For nearly a generation, or since his assuming an active part in politics in 1845, Mr. SUMNER has stood before the country as a cultured American statesman. Born in Boston in January, 1811, he grew up in the midst of all the advantages which the new Republic could extend for mental training and development, and the education begun in the Boston Latin School was carried on in Harvard, where, after his graduation in 1830, he still remained as a student of the Cambridge law school, under the tuition of the talented Judge STORY. Having completed his preliminary studies for pursuing his father's profession, he was admitted to the bar in 1834, and in the pursuance of his duties as reporter of the U. S. District Court, he laid the foundation for that subsequent thorough and comprehensive knowledge of law which gave his opinions such great weight and influence. While pursuing his duties as law reporter, (the results of which are embodied in three volumes known as SUMNER'S reports) he was also occupied as editor of the "American Jurist," a quarterly of high reputation, and during the absence of Judge STORY in Washington, he delivered a number of lectures to the students of the school. From 1837 to 1840 Mr. SUMNER spent his time in Italy, Germany, France and England, and his careful studies and investigations at this period gave him a valuable insight into the principles and organization of the prominent European Governments. The ensuing five years Mr. SUMNER spent in editing a profusely annotated edition of "Vesey's Reports." Up to this time, although voting with the Whig party, Mr. SUMNER has not entered into any of the political movements of the day, but having accepted an invitation to deliver a fourth of July oration in Boston, in 1845, he took occasion to express himself strongly against the threatning war with Mexico, and as strongly in favor of the adoption of a system of peaceful arbitration for the settlement of all questions of dispute arising between Nations. His strong anti-slavery views led him earnestly to oppose the annexation of Texas, while still slaveholding territory, and these also led to his separation from the Whig party, and association with the Free Soilers, to whose cause, in the canvass of VAN BUREN and ADAMS, he lent valuable aid.

In 1850, the accession of MILLARD FILLMORE to the Presidency, made DANIEL WEBSTER Secretary of State, and left a vacancy in the place held by the latter as Senator from Massachusetts. To fill this vacancy CHARLES SUMNER was selected by a coalition of the Free-Soilers and Democrats, though his election, which took place after a most closely contested struggle, was looked upon as a Free-Soil triumph. In the stormy agitations in the National Congress, Mr. SUMNER at once took a prominent part, and it was in his first important speech in the Senate, that against the Fugitive Slave act, that he delivered his noted declaration: "Slavery is sectional, but freedom is national." His great speech, "The crime against Kansas," delivered in the debate on the repeal of the Missouri Compromise (delivered May 19th and 20th, 1836), was so scathing in its effects upon the slave-holding Congressmen that one of them, PRESTON S. BROOKS, made it the pretext for a grievous personal assault, from the debilitating effects of which Mr. SUMNER suffered for years following.

In 1857 Mr. SUMNER was re-elected to the Senate, receiving, with the exception of seven votes in the House, the support of the entire Legislature. Since 1860, he has acted with the Republican party, though of late years his disagreement with the views advocated by the majority of the party have weakened the cordiality of his relations with it, and destroyed his influence as a party leader. He was, we believe, at the time of his death, the oldest continuous incumbent of the Senate, having occupied uninterruptedly a seat in that body since his first election, in 1850. As a scholar, CHARLES SUMNER possessed a rare breadth and thoroughness of culture; as a writer and a speaker, he was clear powerful and convincing; as a man in all the relations of social and private life, his character was in perfect harmony with his public life. In the wearying work of life, there are none who, realizing his services to the country and humanity, will not pause a moment as the death knell tolls to say above the gifted scholar, the ripened, statesman, the genial friend, a sad farewell.

☞ Rev. EDWARD BEECHER, D.D., on the 18th ult., published a labored article in the *Christian Union*, HENRY WARD BEECHER'S paper, in which he discusses the doctrine of eternal punishment and reviews the Biblical authority for the same, as derived from the Greek word *aion*. This word has been commonly translated to mean eternity, and its derivative adjective *aionios* to mean eternal. Dr. BEECHER shows quite conclusively that the word *aion* did not originally mean eternity, but life. He traces it to HESIOD and HOMER (800 B. C.) to the New Testament writers, and shows that it never did mean eternity, but that it gradually came to mean the ever-living One—*i. e.*, God—and was so employed by Aristotle, Plato, and Epictetus. The point in the discussion seems to be that, if *aion* does not mean eternity, then its derivative, *aionios*, which is invariably used in the New Testament to define the punishment of the wicked, does not mean eternal.

☞ There are 8,420 saloons in New York City, and their aggregate sales for the year reaches the enormous sum of $32,712,070.

THE DEFEAT OF THE GLADSTONE GOVERNMENT.

Late English correspondence accounts for the overwhelming defeat of the GLADSTONE Government, entirely upon the plea of Mr. GLADSTONE'S personal unpopularity, and not upon the retrogression of the liberal spirit in Great Britain. The Liberals as a party are daily growing in wealth and numerical strength, and it was through their own votes and influence that Mr. GLADSTONE was forced to retire into private life. He had made himself personally obnoxious to the whole country, and incurred the enmity of the Liberal party by countenancing unpopular legislation. Two members of his Cabinet, Messrs. LOME and AYRTON, were accused of having openly disgraced the government with which they were connected, and their dismissal was demanded. Mr. GLADSTONE, however, turned a deaf ear to the wishes of his constituents and continued them in office. With short-sighted economy, he dismissed thousands of employes from the public offices, national arsenals, dock-yards, and the civil service generally, and turned them adrift without employment, while those who were retained had their salaries cut down, the cost of living being constantly on the increase. The liquor interest, which had been largely liberal, all went over to the Conservative party, on account of a law which Mr. GLADSTONE had sanctioned compelling all public houses to close at an early hour of the evening, and prohibiting the entertainment in private rooms of friends after twelve o'clock at night. Naturally those whom these measures affected, to revenge themselves, went over to the Conservative party, and although they can expect to accomplish nothing, since they can find no affinity with a political party composed of an hereditary aristocracy, land owners and monied men, whose sympathies are not with the masses, they hope, in the permanent retirement of Mr. GLADSTONE from public life, to succeed in time in finding a leader more in unison with their views. Unquestionably great as his talents are, he is represented as not comprehending the needs of the masses, and is accused of an inordinate self-conceit and vanity, which leads him to pay no regard to the expressed wishes of his constituents.

DISRAELI is crafty, and is distrusted as a leader by the country generally, but with the majority which the Conservatives now have in Parliament, their reign may be a long one, if they do not inaugurate impolitic measures and thereby arouse enmity and distrust. Notwithstanding the strength of the Liberals, it will require years of politic management, and more party cohesion than they have lately evinced, to regain the ground they have lost in the recent contest, resulting from their desire to rid themselves of a leader in whom they had lost confidence and trust.

☞ In referring to Chief Justice WAITE'S entrance upon the duties of his position, the Washington correspondent of the Springfield (Ill.) *Journal* says: "The general good feeling over the appointment seems to have increased since Mr. WAITE has been in Washington. He has been the recipient of the highest social distinction, and his manner is that of a quiet, self-poised, cultivated gentleman. The dinner given him at the Arlington, by the graduates of Yale College, is said to have been of rare brilliancy. There seems a special providence in the final appointment of a Chief Justice. From the days of that purest of patriots and greatest of jurists, JOHN JAY, to the present, we have been especially blessed in the confidence the people have had in their judicial head."

☞ By a vote of 56 to 37 the Iowa House of Representatives passed a joint resolution to amend the State Constitution by striking out the word "male" where it occurs in that instrument. If it shall pass the Senate, it must then lie over two years, be passed by the next Legislature also, and then be submitted to a vote of the people. So that woman suffrage is some ways off yet, even in Iowa. But a beginning has been made, and that is something. A thriving, progressive Western State, like Iowa, is just where the experiment of woman suffrage ought to be first made. We hope Iowa will honor herself by making that experiment. We could wish as much for our own State, but see more obstacles in the way than exist in the newer States.

☞ The advocates of contraction should study the following passage from HUME: "We find that in every kingdom into which money begins to flow in greater abundance than formerly, everything takes a new face; labor and industry gain life; the merchant becomes more enterprising, the manufacturer more diligent and skillful, and even the farmer follows his plow with greater alacrity and attention." Throw us back to the cumbrous, circuitous system of barter, and business becomes impeded and sluggish. And the attempt to bring us back suddenly to a specie basis is only a stride in the direction of that cumbrous and toilsome way of business. Make currency adequate, and it must find investments. New industries will be created, and idle and starving men will find work and wages. Then they will buy goods, and spend money, when they can earn it. Regular, well-paid work makes a happy state of society. Let us have currency.

☞ Boston is in a state of great excitement. BUTLER having succeeded in getting his man SIMMONS confirmed as Collector, rumor now has it that the hero of many a bloodless victory is preparing for a raid upon the Boston Postmaster. All this is calculated to stir up the lukewarm blood of the Bostonians; but it will avail nothing. If BUTLER has started after the head of the postmaster, he will have it.

☞ The California Assembly have passed a bill making women eligible to educational offices. This step once taken, what is to hinder the progress of woman towards the holding of any office to which she may be appointed or elected?

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

In all parts of Ohio, and in portions of several other States, the woman's temperance movement is still progressing, and at almost every point victories are achieved. As a general rule, the ladies are received kindly by the saloon keepers, but there have been cases where rudeness and vulgarity has characterized the conduct of the visited parties. Time has given the friends of the liquor interest an opportunity to muster their strength and to prepare for defense. The methods of defense selected are various, and some are not very commendable, if we may judge by reports. The Cleveland *Plaindealer* thus enumerates some of the "implements of war" employed by the saloonists:

The saloon meetings are frequently disturbed now by rude remarks and various distracting demonstrations. One dealer hoists the American flag and pathetically leads his feminine visitors back to the days when he fought for the country under its folds, reminding them that it is a poor return for such service to be trying to run him out of business. Another dealer almost blows his brains out on a corner—greeting the advancing column with "Shoo Fly!" and cracking their ears as they leave with "Home Sweet Home." And still another vender of the ardent organizes a company of expectorants "for three years or the war," who fire at the singers from a piazza over the front door. Not infrequently the arrival of a beer wagon in front of a saloon is timed with significant nicety to the arrival of the praying band; and then the driver, in unloading and delivering his wares, is not over-scrupulous in butting against the kneeling ladies. In other instances the urbanity which usually greeted the ladies early in the crusade has given way to knitted brows and angry imprecations. A case is recorded of a "column" being assaulted by the infuriated wife of a bar-tender, and one lady beaten nearly to death!

It looks now as though the temperance crusaders were destined to pass through three stages:

1st. A dazed passivity on the part of the dealers.

2d. The experience of a sense of legal wrong on their part, coupled with manifestations of impatience and the premonition of resistance.

3d. A stubborn banding together of the liquor dealers to fight for their assumed rights in the courts; and possibly the street campaigns signalized by scenes of violence and riot.

The friends of the temperance movement claim that even though they may not be able to entirely suppress the traffic in intoxicating liquors at once, a lively public sentiment will be created which must eventually produce the desired result, through the adoption and enforcement of stringent prohibitory laws.

In our own city, the movement begins to assume a practical shape. At the meeting last evening, a resolution was adopted pledging hearty support to the ladies who may volunteer to take part in the praying bands which it is proposed to organize. A meeting of the ladies was appointed for this afternoon, and it is probable that complete arrangements will be made for active operations. Much preliminary work will be required before this army of women can move upon the enemy, but the details are in the hands of those whose zeal will not tire, and we may reasonably expect to soon witness the opening attack upon King Alcohol in this city.

☞ It is amusing to see the pains taken by some of the petitioners to Congress in favor of contraction to state how many millions of capital the said petitioners own. Of course the rich are in favor of contraction and of specie payments. It needs no written memorial to assure the nation of that fact. Money lenders always want currency to be scarce with every one but themselves. The higher the rates on money the better for them. The borrower of money—the man who has a pressing need—is the nether millstone in this operation. We do not believe that the legislation of the country should always and ever be made to favor the fat and lordly gentlemen who cut coupons and shave paper. Make the currency, not redundant, but adequate. Not overabundant to tempt to rash speculations, but sufficient to keep the legitimate business of the country in motion, and none will have a right to complain.

☞ When a woman transgresses, the face of every woman turns against her; but when a man transgresses, the women rush to his rescue as though he had performed some truly meritorious act. A lady correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* exhibits this latter trait in female character in the following paragraph:

Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, sat leaning back upon a sofa in a distant corner. He had resigned his Senatorial seat for the time to benefit a prominent member of Congress. As he appeared with the gorgeous walls of the Senate for a background, no finer picture could be found for an artist's copy. Tall, elegant, and graceful, with a singular purity of complexion, his head crowned by a glory of chestnut hair, such as the ancient painters used to delight to transfer to their canvas; large, deep, blue eyes, such as Raphael gave his Madonnas. "Fell into trouble with women," said the newspapers. Will water fall when the clouds are moist? Will labor seek the neighborhood of capital? Alas! Will a duck swim? Senator Mitchell is not to blame because he is the handsomest specimen in the Senate. He did not make himself. Suppose he made mistakes or committed mischief before the sense of right and justice was crystalized in his mind? Who knows anything about the temptations placed before Adonis? What did Adam do when Eve gave him the apple, and told him it would do him good?

☞ The letter of THURLOW WEED, taking the position that the one hundredth anniversary of our independence should be observed by celebration, and not by exhibition, is a severe blow at the proposed Philadelphia Centennial. The U. S. Senate seems to have adopted the same view, and there is a strong public sentiment springing up all over the country favorable to it. This would be comparatively inexpensive, which at this time is a feature worthy of consideration.

☞ About the nearest approach to perpetual motion is found in the case of the French lady, who says—"I am so fat that I pray for a disappointment to make me thin. No sooner does the disappointment come than the mere expectation of growing thinner gives me such joy that I become fatter than ever." If that is not perpetual motion, it is at least perpetual fatness.

☞ Senator THURMAN asks for an appropriation of $10,000 to defray the expenses of his committee in the pursuit of their investigations concerning the corruptions of the District of Columbia "rings." So it seems necessary to pluck one goose in order to discover how another one has been plucked.

☞ General HAWLEY has addressed a letter to the New York *Times*, in which many strong reasons are given for holding the proposed Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia and in favor of Government aid. In view of the facts and arguments presented, the *Times* remarks that it "would far rather see Congress give the three millions asked for than run the risk of seeing the whole project collapse."

☞ An effort is being made in California to throw all responsibility for executing murderers upon the juries before whom the guilty wretches are tried. A bill is pending before the Legislature which provides that jurors shall say what punishment shall be inflicted—whether execution or imprisonment for life. That is a "healthy" discretion to confer upon juries.

☞ Philadelphia very earnestly appeals to the U. S. Senate to determine at once whether it will, or will not vote aid in behalf of the Centennial Exposition. If not, there is no time to lose, as large additional subscriptions will be required and the projectors do not propose to abandon the work on account of a failure on the part of Congress to make the appropriation asked for.

☞ Woman Suffrage seems to gain a little. The lower House of the Michigan Legislature has passed a proposition to submit the question of Woman Suffrage to the present voters of the State. Let some gallant Western State demonstrate the success of universal suffrage, and the older States will follow in due time.

☞ A report comes from Havana to the effect that Ex President CESPEDES, of the Cuban revolutionary army, was recently executed by the Spaniards at Santiago de Cuba. This report is not generally credited, though there is no impossibility in the case. It does not yet appear how and where they caught him.

☞ The British Government is now urged to grant an amnesty to all Fenian prisoners. As the movement has no longer any vitality that strong nation can afford to be magnanimous. The poor fellows who get caught are not those who stir up the strife, and often are to be pitied more than blamed.

☞ The Boston *Globe* refers to the praying bands of temperance women, as "a mob of women parading the streets, making an attractive exhibition to street idlers, obstructing the ways, and rendering themselves liable to civil process." The *Globe* is a young paper, and youthful indiscretions must be expected.

☞ The Illinois Legislature proposes to protect the babies. It has just passed a law which provides that whoever adulterates any milk with water, chalk, or other substance, or sells such milk, shall be confined in the county jail not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding $500. The milkmen have determined to hold indignation meetings.

☞ Inquiry is to be made of all the agricultural colleges of the country as to how the conditions and requirements of the statute regarding their organization and conduct have been fulfilled, and as to how the gift of the United States has been preserved or diverted, and in what way and manner.

☞ Thirty-seven of the seventy-two Senators in Washington are accompanied by their wives. They all ought to have their wives with them. And if they have'nt wives they ought to get them. And their wives ought to watch them closely.

☞ Congress does not seem disposed to extend the needed assistance to the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, and it begins to look as though the anniversary of the one-hundredth birthday of our nation might be permitted to pass without any special observance.

☞ The Supreme Court of the United States has just rendered an important decision, holding that a National bank, organized under the act of 1864, cannot acquire a valid lien upon the shares of its stockholders by virtue of the articles of association or its by-laws.

☞ We wish the New Orleans papers would not remind us that their market is abundantly supplied with spring flowers, luscious strawberries, and most tempting vegetables. We can get along just as well without that information.

☞ DANIEL PRATT is in the "movement," and says the ball shall not cease to roll until it completes the circuit of the earth. Sergeant BATES, with his little flag, will accompany the Great American Traveler, and assist in rolling the ball.

☞ For cool rascality, the receipt of money on deposit by the Ocean National Bank of New York, long after suspension had been decided upon, is seldom surpassed.

☞ Switzerland is about to vote upon a new constitution, and the Government has directed 675,000 new copies to be printed. One copy is to be sent to each voter accompanied by a ticket.

☞ The Philadelphia saloons will be closed hereafter on Sunday. The saloonkeepers agreed to this action without awaiting legal action.

☞ The Nashville *Banner* says that when Buckeye darlings sing and pray on the front stoops of Ohio groggeries, they may be said to stoop to conquer.

☞ In view of the extensive prevalence of trichinæ among the hogs of that State, the Illinois brand on pork barrels will not command a premium.

☞ Judge PLATT, of Brooklyn, has rendered a decision in which he holds that beer and ale will intoxicate. Who would have thought it!

☞ The famine in Bengal threatens the lives of about 40,000,000 of people—a population about equal to that of the United States.

OPENING AN OLD SORE.

The Case of Capt. Hurtt Revived—Startling Developments.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* has obtained access to portions of the evidence in the case of Quartermaster HURTT, revealing an amount of corruption which is truly sickening to contemplate. The correspondent gives Major M'LEAN'S report, together with a large number of letters, and then presents the following synopsis of the facts as shown by the evidence:

WASHINGTON, March 3.

An incident in the preliminary steps taken to secure an investigation of the affairs of the District of Columbia first suggested an examination of the startling history which follows. The records which set it forth first became known to the present administration the week preceding the inauguration of Gen. Grant. Its minor details were vaguely understood in a limited circle during the war, and part of the facts were published at the West. But the whole power of the War Department, and the influence of several of the most prominent politicians, were actively exerted to suppress all knowledge of the real facts brought to light.

The documents given below were copied from the original, now in the files of the War Department. Even these are but the outline history of the great outrage which men high in position and high in the confidence of the loyal people conspired to perpetrate, and executed in part.

The papers given were connected with the trial of F. W. Hurtt, a purchasing and disbursing Quartermaster of Volunteers, who was stationed at Cincinnati, and whose trial, exciting great interest at the time, was concluded at that place in March, 1864. The most strenuous exertions were made there then to obtain the reports and evidence in the case, but the authorities and politicians succeeded in concealing nearly everything.

A preliminary review of the case will make the reading of the official papers presented quite clear.

Hurtt was commissioned Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers Oct. 31, 1861. He had hardly reached his post before he began to speculate in forage and supplies, in connection with persons associated with him in the *Ohio State Journal*. This he continued with the same parties in purchases for Camp Chase, and afterward at Cincinnati. But all this was insignificant compared with the great villainy which began in the spring of 1863 at Cincinnati.

He then entered into correspondence with Henry D. Cook, formerly of the Ohio State *Journal*, then the Washington representative of the great firm of Jay Cooke & Co., the confidential financial agents of the government, and these two, with other members of that firm, and with such political influence as they could command, conspired to speculate in Quartermasters' supplies, and to defraud the government on a gigantic scale.

After Cooke had sent a man to Cincinnati to represent the Washington interest, and immense transactions were in progress, they became bolder, and joined hands and the influences they could command to secure the removal of Capt. J. H. Dickerson, the senior Quartermaster at Cincinnati, both because his honesty endangered present operations, and limited their extent. They determined to remove him, put Hurtt in his place, and associate with him Capt. C. W. Moulton, a Quartermaster, and brother-in-law of Senator Sherman, to the end, as expressed in one of the specifications upon which Hurtt was convicted, that he (Hurtt) "might be charged with the heavies possible disbursements of the government funds." Nothing was to stand in the way, and the Quartermaster-General himself was to be removed if necessary to accomplish their ends.

The last movement was in progress, and their speculations and swindlings going on upon a great scale, when General Burnside, who had taken command of the Department of the Ohio, became convinced that the government was defrauded, and on the 28th of July, 1863, ordered Major N. H. McLean, an Assistant Adjutant-General of the regular army, to take possession of Hurtt's papers, and investigate his transactions. Major McLean made his report, the terrible nature of which will appear below, September 28, 1863, and on November 25 a court was ordered to try Hurtt. All the influential parties in interest were instantly alarmed, and in seven days after the court was ordered it was dissolved upon an order telegraphed from the War Department, and all the papers were sealed and sent to Washington, as directed. Time had scarcely elapsed for an examination of the papers at the War Department, when Major McLean was peremptorily ordered from his post at Cincinnati, and directed to report for duty at Fort Vancouver, in Washington Territory. The extraordinary haste exercised in getting Major McLean out of the country will appear in the orders copied below.

Much was said in Cincinnati of the dissolution of the first court, and severe criticisms of the authorities indulged in. These finally caused a second court to be convened early in the following year, and before this court, upon charges which left out all that would involve any parties of position except the Cookes, Hurtt was convicted and dismissed. Just before the proceedings in his case were ready to publish, the general distribution of courts martial orders was stopped by direction of the War Department, and little ever became known of this disgraceful case.

Many readers will ask why did a man of Mr. Stanton's iron nerve hesitate to put all these offenders, high and low, on trial at once? The reason given by one acquainted with all the facts as they were known here is significant: He was driven in the opposite direction by military necessity. His first impulse was to try all concerned, but men so high in the nation's counsels and in the confidence of the people were compromised that to uncover their iniquity, perpetrated in the very darkest days of the war, would result, as he feared, in destroying the confidence of the people.

Just in the darkest days of the whole war these men had been pressing their diabolical schemes. The defeat at Chancellorsville had enabled Lee to invade the North. Vallandigham was exciting rebellion from the Canada border. There were peace flags flying in the North; there was resistance to the draft in Ohio and Indiana, and in the latter State the Sons of Liberty were planning an outbreak.

There was great gloom everywhere, and it may shake the confidence of loyal people beyond restoration, reasoned Mr. Stanton, if they are allowed to know that the financial agents of the government and some of its most prominent political supporters had been in such a league for plunder during the darkest days of the war. And so he strove to cover the most startling points from the public eye. And so the court was dissolved, and the officer who knew all the facts, and who had the full confidence of his commanding General, was obliged to leave with his family, in the dead of winter, for the most distant point on American soil, lest the facts in regard to a band of robbers, holding high position, should by any possibility come to light.

Surgical Operations Without Loss of Blood.

Professor ESMARCH of Kiel, is said to have devised a method by which an operation may be performed upon the extremities of the body without any loss of blood. A bandage made of India rubber, of elastic and firm nature, is tied round the extremities, from the ends of the fingers or toes in an upward direction. By this means all the blood is driven out of the extremities, a kind of an elastic piece of hose made of caoutchouc about the thickness of your finger is wound around the extremities some three or five times, and thus any supply of blood to these parts is rendered impossible. The bandage is now taken off, while the caoutchouc bag remains in its position. The extremity below this bag is now perfectly bloodless and pale as a corpse, when the operator may now bury his knife in the parts desired without incurring the loss of a single drop of blood. By this method not only the patient is made to lose no blood during and from the operation, but it also has the great advantage—that the operator may undertake his task without any assistant. Properly to appreciate the latter, we need but call to mind how difficult it is for a physician practicing in the country to obtain a skillful assistant, or in times of war to command any assistance whatever after a great battle.—*Boston Globe.*

A San Francisco masked ball was attended by a young lady who personated Nicotine. Her dress was made of tobacco leaves, her necklace was cigars, and she carried a fan and a parasol constructed of the weed.

RADWAY'S PREPARATIONS.

The Wonders of Modern Chemistry.

SARSAPARILLIAN AND ITS ASSOCIATES.

CHANGES AS SEEN AND FELT AS THEY DAILY OCCUR.

After Using a Few Doses of

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

The Great Blood Purifier.

1. Good spirits, disappearance of weakness, languor, melancholy; increase and hardness of flesh and muscles, etc.

2. Strength increases, appetite improves, relish for food, no more sour eructations or waterbrash, good digestion, calm and undisturbed sleep, awaken fresh and vigorous.

3. Disappearance of spots, blotches, pimples; the skin looks clear and healthy, the urine changed from its turbid and cloudy appearance to a clear sherry or amber color, water passes freely from the bladder through the urethra without pain or scalding; little or no sediment, no pain or weakness.

4. Marked diminution of quantity and frequency of involuntary weakening discharges (if afflicted that way), with certainty of permanent cure. Increased strength exhibited in the secreting glands and functional harmony restored to the several organs.

5. Yellow tinge on the white of the eyes, and the swarthy, saffron appearance of the skin changed to a clear, lively and healthy color.

6. Those suffering from weak or ulcerated lungs or tubercles will realize great benefit in expectorating freely the tough phlegm or mucous from the lungs, air-cells, bronchi or windpipe, throat or head; diminishing of the frequency of cough; general increase of strength throughout the system, stoppage of night sweat and pains and feeling of weakness around the ankles, legs, shoulders, etc.; cessation of cold and chills, sense of suffocation; hard breathing and paroxysms of cough on lying down or arising in the morning. All these distressing symptoms gradually and surely disappear.

7. As day after day the SARSAPARILLIAN is taken, new signs of returning health will appear; as the blood improves in strength and purity disease will diminish, and all foreign and impure deposits, nodes, tumors, cancers, hard lumps, etc., be resolved away and the unsound made sound and healthy; ulcers, fever sores, syphilitic sores, chronic skin diseases gradually disappear.

8. In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

9. If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing or even keeping its own it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better" every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

The great power of this remedy is in diseases that threaten death—as CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS and Tuberculous Phthisis, Scrofula, Syphiloid Diseases, Wasting, Degeneration and Ulceration of the Kidneys, Diabetes, Stoppage of Water instantaneous relief afforded where catheters have to be used, thus doing away with the painful operation of using these instruments; dissolving stone in the bladder, and in all cases of inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys in Chronic cases of Leucorrhea and Uterine diseases.

In tumors, nodes, hard lumps, and syphiloid ulcers; in dropsy; in venereal sore throat, ulcers, and in tubercles of the lungs; in paralysis, rheumatism, rickets; in mercurial disease—it is in these terrible forms of disease, where the human body has become a complete wreck, and where every hour of existence is torture, wherein this great remedy challenges the astonishment and admiration of the sick. It is in such cases, where all the pleasures of existence appear cut off from the unfortunate, and by its wonderful, almost supernatural agency it restores the hopeless to a new life and new existence where this great remedy stands alone in its might and power.

In the ordinary skin diseases that every one is more or less troubled with, a few doses will in most cases, and a few bottles in the more aggravated forms, work a permanent cure.

Those afflicted with chronic diseases should purchase a package containing one dozen bottles. Price—$10 per dozen, or $5 per half dozen bottles, or $1 per bottle. Sold by druggists.

R. R. R.

Radway's Ready Relief

CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR.

after reading this advertisement, need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,

no matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS, CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS, SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPTHERIA, CATARRH, INFLUENZA, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists, will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND ACUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents.—There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle.

DR. RADWAY'S

PERFECT PURGATIVE

AND

REGULATING PILLS

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the

To Our Correspondents.

Questions for this department of the BLADE should be written plainly, and on one side of the sheet only. They should be kept separate from communications regarding subscriptions, books, specimen copies, and other matters of a purely business character. The latter either should be written on a separate sheet, or with a blank line dividing them from the questions. The full name and address should accompany each letter.

INKSTER, M.—Thanks; but the receipt has already been published in our columns.

J. S. N., Irving.—Thanks for your kind words.

QUIET DELL, W. Va.—Thanks for what you have done for us. You will notice we send sample copies of the BLADE and FARM JOURNAL *free*, but LOCKE'S MONTHLY is 10c.

J. P. W.—Certainly, the note ought to be collected. If one of the signers has real estate you should bring suit against him at once.

BILLY, Ind.—We suppose the Indian corn now cultivated is the same as it was when the Pilgrims first saw it.

OLD SOLDIER, Bradford, Me.—Gen. McLellan does not belong to the U. S. service. Gen. Fremont has not been in prison for any railroad frauds. The French Courts found him *guilty* but they couldn't find *him*. We do not have to report our circulation to Washington, nor anywhere else.

LELA STEWART, New York.—Where there are several Norman Schools in a State, we do not care to state in these columns whether any particular one is better than the rest. If a stamp was enclosed we might answer by mail.

We think simplicity preferable and think a gentleman should say: "May I have the pleasure of the next dance with you?" If she is not engaged and wishes to dance with him, she can say: "Thank you," and accept his arm.—Ice and salt mixed together are much colder than the ice itself.

G. E. N., Comanche, Iowa.—The BLADE, FARM JOURNAL, and *Arthur's Home Magazine* will cost $4 25.—We do not know which State has the largest number of Granges. Ohio has 600 Granges.

THOS. B., Minn.—We think the trusses mentioned are good. We cannot republish articles; they would not be of interest to a sufficient number of our readers to warrant it.

BLACK LEG IN CALVES.—L. G. H., in an answer to an enquirer a few weeks ago, gives the following cure: Take half pint good cider vinegar and about a shot gun charge of powder; mix and give to the calf.

L. G. H.—We think you are entitled to $100 bounty. Send statement of case to T. W. Tallmadge, Columbus, Ohio, and he will collect it for you.

LOCKE'S MONTHLY.—Those of our readers who send us orders for sample copies of LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY, we wish to bear in mind that they must at the same send ten cents. We send copies of the BLADE and FARM JOURNAL *free*, but the magazine only as stated.

D. G., Nevada.—Washington's birthday is reckoned new style.

J. H. P., Terre Haute.—The "Nasby Letters" were published by Lee & Shepard, Boston, Mass.

D. P. B., Atlanta, Ga., says—"I can't keep house without the BLADE." Glad to hear it; make your friends think so, too.

SCOTSMAN, Huntsville, Ill.—Sir William Wallace was captured in 1305, in the neighborhood of Glasgow; was taken to London, and the day after his arrival was tried. The same day that he was tried he was condemned to death; dragged at the tails of horses to the foot of the scaffold and there beheaded.—Scott's History of Scotland is the best. We do not know the price, as it is published in London, but you can learn by addressing Scribner, Armstrong & Co., New York City.

BEN, Lockport, Ill.—We never heard of the "Pirate's Own Book," and do not think we should recommend any of our readers to buy any such a work.

CONSTANT READER, (no address)—Address a letter to Chief of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department Washington, D. C., and we think he will send you pamphlets giving the information you ask for.

C. B. D., Gliddon, Iowa.—We do not sell books except as premiums, and when sent with subscriptions for some of our publications.—Why not try our NATIONAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE and order book with that? We think you will find the magazine a pleasant visitor.

A LADY READER, Sidney, O.—We never before heard of the poetry you mention.

R. C., Illinois—Perhaps the Ohio Normal School, Worthington, Ohio, might suit you.—Write for terms &c.

S. C. CORBETT.—Have answered by mail.

R. H., New Garden, Indiana.—Respectfully declined.

Q. O. W., New Lancaster, asks:—"1. Can a child, who leaves home against her father's will, recover her share of his estate, providing he has made a will and left her nothing?" No, unless she can prove he was not in his right mind when he made his will. 2. "What is the distance from Paola, Kansas, to Omaha, Neb., by rail, and the fare? 3. What would an advertisement cost for three weeks?" Send it along and when we see how long it is we will tell you. 4. "Do you think a woman is too old to marry when she is 30?" No, nor when she is 70, providing some one wants her. 5. "Are there any Government lands in Nebraska?" Yes. 6. "Can a person subscribe for BLADE, and in two or three weeks order a book?" No. The order must come with the subscription.

W. W., Fairport, Mo., asks all the questions he can think of this time. They are, 1. "If a man finds money hidden on another man's land who does it belong to?" It belongs to the man who hid it, providing he got it honestly, we should say. 2. "Are water paints made of the same material as oil paints?" The coloring matter is the same, but one is mixed with water and the other with oil. 3. "Was Homer's "Iliad" his works on poetry?" No. The "Iliad" is his poem upon the destruction of ancient Troy. 4. "What were the books of Midas?" As "Midas" was only a mythical personage we do not see how he could have had any books. 5. "Are there changeable winds in the Artic Ocean?" We suppose there are. 6. "Why has not the South Pole been discovered?" Really, we never had time to look after it. Why not immortalize yourself by "going for" it? 7. "Will you criticise this letter for me?" No, that is your school teacher's business.

CONSTANT READER asks: "If a man challenges another to wrestle and the one challenged gets crippled for life, can the other be made to pay damages?"—We think not.

BLUE BIRD wants a transparent cement for mending glass. Can our readers give us a receipt for same?

I. L. T., Greencastle, Mo., would like to know from some of our readers, who have had experience, whether Alsike clover seed can be used for coloring purposes same as our red-top seed.

M. H. H., Danville, Ill.—We do not know of any practitioner who makes a specialty of curing stuttering. We have known several cases where people cured themselves by talking slowly, and as if keeping time in music.

F. W. M., Portoria, O.—Pope's "Essay on Man" is to be found in any complete edition of his works. We have no knowledge of its being published separately.

A SUBSCRIBER, Belmont, Kan., wants to know if Congress did not pass a law exempting soldiers from pension. Not that we are aware of. So we see how Congress could have any authority in the matter.

J. P. S., Unionville, O.—We know nothing about other publishers' business; have hard work to look after our own. We presume they sell their paper for all it is worth, and if the price is low, it is because the paper is worth no more. Address Fanbury News, Fanbury, Ohio.

H. L. M., Lucas Co., O.—There is a Grange in Adams Township, Lucas county.

I. A. T., Woodhull, Ill.—The extract from the paper is not very plain. What paper was it in, and when?

J. W. WIGGON, Gibbon, Buffalo Co., Neb., wants the address of James Barker, who moved from Ohio in 1866 to Illinois.

M. H., East Liverpool, O.—If you had sent stamp your request would have been attended to. We do not insert such addresses in these columns, nor do we feel like paying postage on matters which do not pertain to our own business.

G. W., Farmington, Ill.—The strongest argument we ever heard against taxing notes was something like this: Suppose A borrows $1,000 from B and uses the money in building a house; now the house is taxed of course, but if you make B pay tax on his note you are getting another tax on the same money. It is the same $1,000 represented by the note that is represented by the house, and it hardly seems fair that borrower and lender should both have to pay.

H. S. T., Ill.—We do not see how you could have read these columns without knowing the difference between "pre empting" and "homesteading." The government offers every man a homestead; all it requires is that he shall live on the land five years. This is to keep speculators from gobbling up all the land. But the government will *sell* the land; if a man does not want to live on it five years to get a title, the government says, "well, we will sell you the land, but in order to keep speculators from coming in and buying all our land up you must first reside on your land six months." This is pre emption.

I. N. P., Wash Co., Ind., writes: "I want your advice. I am a young man with a pretty fair education and a capital of $400 or $500, and I want to be somebody in the world. I have been farming all my life, and I don't like it very well; I would like to be a clerk for some honest man, or have a lighter work than farming." We have no idea what the advice is our correspondent wants, unless it is to tell him where he can get a clerkship, which we certainly will not do. We suppose he has seen the "pretty" clerks when he has driven to town, and fancies it would be much better to have his hair always well oiled and smooth as they do than to work on a farm. We have heard young men talk like this before, and we have no sympathy with them. If farm work is especially distasteful to you, go and learn a good trade, but don't go clerking, and don't imagine that farm work is any harder than any other work, taking the twelve months together. Better buy a small farm with your money and determine to raise the best crops to be found in your county, and our word for it, in ten years you will be much more of a man, mentally and physically, than any "smooth-haired" clerk.

J. E. T., Union City, M.—The wedding anniversaries you inquire of are as follows; The fifth anniversary is called the wooden wedding; the tenth, the tin wedding; the fifteenth, the crystal wedding; the twentieth, the china wedding; the twenty-fifth, the silver wedding; the fiftieth, the golden wedding; the seventy-fifth, the diamond wedding.

UNCLE REECE, Mt. Etna, Ind.—Tenney's "Manual of Natural History" can be procured by sending $2 to American News Company, New York City.

T. P. Malden, N. Y.—You will find the date upon which your subscription expires printed on the wrapper of your paper. For "Uncle Tom's Cabin," send $2 to Lee & Shepard, Boston, Mass.

A COMRADE, Moscow, O.—Wanted to know if there was a book published giving a history of the rebel prisons, and Mrs J. C. M., informs us he can get can get such a work from Waterman & Eaton, Hartford, Conn. It is Kellogg's "Life and Death in Rebel Prisons."—Mrs. M. has our thanks.

PAT. DOYLE, Pa.—If you will write your questions so that we can read them, we will do our best to answer, but life is too short to attempt to make out what it is you write.

NEOGA, Ill.—asks a number of questions, and we have no doubt he could have asked more, only his paper gave out. We gave the meaning of *Mardi gras* a week or two ago.—Bret Harte is the author's real name. The Governor of a State has a right to pardon a convict at any time. *Silhouette*, is the representation of the outlines of an object filled in with a black color. Washington was a Mason. In answer to your other questions, we don't know.

C. E. F.—Savannah, Mo.—We do not send books except received with subscriptions for some of our publications. Why not try the MONTHLY and the book? We would like to add your name to the magazine list.

Mrs. C. M. R., Morenci, M.—Address *National Temperance Advocate*, New York City.

A SUBSCRIBER, Knoxville, Iowa, wants to know: 1. "If a railroad tax is voted and part collected and the road does not come, will those who have not paid their tax get clear?" Yes. 2. "If the railroad should come, would not all have to pay?" Yes. 3. "What are the real names of "Josh Billings" and "Oliver Optic?" Henry G. Shaw and W. T. Adams. 4. "Who discovered steam?" Hero, of Alexandria, in his "Pneumatics," describes methods of employing steam as a power. He lived about 250 years B. C.

A. E. W., Hornellsville, N. Y.—We never advise as to whether a point is a good place for business or not. That is a question good business men decide for themselves.

A. J. W., Eden, Kan., asks:—1. "Is the railroad from Portland, Oregon, to Sacramento completed?" No. 2. What would be the cost of a trip to the Holy Land and traveling expenses there?" Never having been there we couldn't say.

S. M. JARVIS, Tisdale, Kansas, would like to know the whereabouts of Andrew J. Nickles, Col. of a Minn. Reg't and afterwards Brig. Gen'l.

TRICHINA SPIRALIS.

Warning to Pork Eaters—Thousands of Illinois Hogs Dying.

Chester, Ill., Correspondence, St. Louis Globe.

Hogs, great and small, in the Kaskaskia Bottom, for the past nine months or more, have been severely afflicted with trichina, which has been widespread and terribly fatal—a genuine epidemic among the porkers. The fatality of the disease has indeed been fearful. For a time, the farmers in that locality believed their hogs to be dying from cholera, which, every now and then, makes its appearance among the swine kind, especially in the bottoms, supposed to be caused by miasmatic influences, but the malady now prevailing is of another type, and far more destructive.

The Kaskaskia bottom, an area of some twelve thousand acres of country early last fall and until winter set in, in many localities, was literally strewn with dead hogs, great and small, and but few famers had hogs enough left to supply the year's demand for meat. It is estimated that not less than from 10,000 to 15,000 head of hogs have died of trichina in that neighborhood within the past nine months; and though the disease has in a measure ceased its terrible ravages, it has by no means disappeared. It can scarcely be doubted, but that nearly, if not quite, every hog in the region of the country spoken of is more or less effected with this loathsome disease, and the people throughout the country should be posted in regard to the state of facts. With so fearful an agent of death in the human family, whole communities are in danger of being swept away and that, too, in the most horrible manner imaginable, and much caution should be exercised in the use of pork. No doubt many men, under such circumstances, believe it policy to keep quiet, as they might lose money by coming square out with the truth; but life is more precious than money and the cost of saving will be much less than that of losing.

Correspondence.

LETTERS FROM KANSAS.

Sumner County—Its Soil, Climate and Resources.

OXFORD, SUMNER CO., KAN., March 3d, 1874.

EDITOR BLADE:—Where but three or four short years since nothing could be seen but the red man and the roaming thousands of buffalo on these broad fertile prairies, and along these beautiful streams which were once considered "The Great American Desert," now can be seen the honest industrious "Granger" with his plow and team daily breaking his ground preparatory to planting corn; and large herds of cattle instead of these buffalo. The carpenters' plane and blacksmiths' hammer are now heard in any way you may travel; houses as well as towns have been built as by magic. Substantial residences can be seen dotting the prairies in every direction, and their occupants are contented, prosperous and happy. Streams are bridged by as handsome bridges as any in the country. One across the Arkansas river at this point is one of the "Howe Truss Bridges;" is 400 feet long with stone abutments and pillars, and was built at a cost of $16,000. In fact everything here, notwithstanding the money panic, is stamped with energy and enterprise.

The day is not far distant when the "Great Arkansas Valley" will be considered the best farming country in America, and to those in search of lands that are fertile, well watered, in a mild climate, and easily cultivated, I would say come to the Arkansas Valley, of which this county forms a part, and is truly the garden of the same.

This county is one of the southern tier, and near the center of the State east and west. The first settlement seems to have been made in the spring of 1871, and today has a population of 8,000.

No county in the State is better watered. It has three rivers, four creeks, and numerous other small tributaries running across it from northwest to southeast, affording a full supply of stock water. The streams have wide bottoms and never overflow their banks. Springs are numerous, and pure running water can be obtained in wells at a depth of 10 to 35 feet.

Our soil is a deep, black loam, resting on a lighter colored sub soil, consisting of loam, clay and gravel. This rich loam is from three to seven feet in depth and has sufficient sand mixed with it to prevent the ground from baking in the event of a drouth.

Timber can only be found along the streams, consisting of Black Walnut, Oak, Ash, Cottonwood, Elm, Hackberry and Box Elder. We have plenty of timber for fuel. Wood is worth three dollars per cord, delivered. Lumber is furnished at reasonable prices from our saw mills. Mulberry and Oak posts at 10 cents each, Red Cedar posts, (hauled from the Territory) at 15 cents.

The climate meets the wants of all, and is the same as Southern Kentucky, our winters are short, open and mild. Seldom is there a month a farmer cannot plow. After a fall of rain, say four inches of water, one can plow six hours afterwards.

The nights during the summer are always pleasant, never sultry and hot. Health could not be better. Sickness, fevers and consumption are almost unknown.

The soil is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, wheat, cotton, sweet and Irish potatoes, fruit, pea nuts, castor beans, vegetables, &c., &c. On first breaking we raise from 20 to 40 bushels of corn per acre. Wheat from 20 to 30 bushels. Cotton was planted last season, and found to yield one bale per acre; was ginned here, and 25 bales shipped to St. Louis, and brought 14½ to 16½ cents per pound. Both sweet and Irish potatoes grow well, and yield largely. As for fruit, Kansas has a reputation second to none in America. Peanuts grow well, and yield from 80 to 100 bushels per acre, and worth here $1.25 to $1.50 per bushel. Castor beans were also grown largely last season, producing from 20 to 40 bushels per acre, and command here $1 25 per bushel. Vegetables grow well, and are as highly flavored as any.

We have quarries of a superior quality of limestone, which is easily worked. Brick are made here, worth $7 per thousand. Sand of a good quality is obtained from the streams.

Parties 12 miles southwest of Oxford have been prospecting for coal for some time, and their labors were crowned with success a few days since by finding coal at a depth of 250 feet in a vein of 3½ feet. The salt springs south of Oxford have sufficient water to supply the entire West with salt. They have now about 200 vats, and find the water yields about 12 per cent. pure salt by solar evaporation, and has been pronounced by the State Geologist and other parties equal to any made.

Gypsum of a pure quality is found in inexhaustible quantities in many places in the county.

The society of Sumner county will compare favorably with any county in the East. We have three church organizations at this place, consisting of Baptist, Presbyterian and Methodist. The schools are free; every 16th and 36th section of land is set apart for school purposes. Fifty school districts are organized, and most of them have neat school houses with competent teachers.

Lands near towns can be secured at from four to ten dollars per acre, according to improvements. To show the superiority of the lands in this county, will say at the State Fair at Topeka last fall, the Arkansas Valley received almost all the premiums. This county received the first premium for the finest corn, best cotton, largest hedge plants and were equal to any in wheat and potatoes.

The Neneseah river flows into the Arkansas river at this point, and both have a fall of five to nine feet to the mile, and a splendid opportunity presents itself for some man of capital to build a grist mill here, as there is no mill south or west of the Arkansas river. Considerable land can still be secured from the Government at $1.25 per acre.

Our prospects for a rail road are good, as there are three approaching us from the east and northeast. All persons coming to this county should buy their tickets over the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fee R. R. to Wichita; from this point daily stages run to Oxford and other points in the county.

Your paper has a larger circulation in this county than any other paper published outside of the State, and is growing in favor every day with our people.

FARMER.

(Our readers will notice that "Farmer," in the above very interesting letter, draws a very bright picture of affairs in his county. Many will be inclined to think it a little too bright, and will bear in mind that people are apt to praise their own home, as a general thing. It is never well to take everything for granted, and our advice to our readers is invariably is, to never rely wholly on any one man's description, but always to visit the place and examine for yourself.—ED.)

The Other side of the Question.

POTTAWATAMIE COUNTY.

SAVANNAH, KAN., Feb. 16, 1874.

EDITOR BLADE: Having seen many letters in the BLADE from persons living in Kansas, I would say that I can't see things in the same light that they do.

This portion of the country is a beautiful lying country, nice valleys on each side of the stream, from one-quarter of a mile to a mile in width. Then the high, rolling prairies set in and extend for many miles, with now and then a small creek and a narrow valley. The streams afford clear, running water, when it runs at all, but during the summer season they are dry. We are subject to drouth here and our crops are often spoiled from this cause.

The last corn crop averaged about 15 bus. per acre, and frequently the yield falls short of that. In time of drouth potatoes and other vegetables are almost a failure; wheat and oats moderately good. These failures are as often as every third year, and to take the oat grazing from the farmer nine out of ten would starve, and that is getting scarcer every year, and a poor kind of feed the wild hay is. Cattle can live on it if cut in proper time. As for timothy, this country can't produce it.

We have a variety of timber; oak, ash, walnut, white-elm, cedar, willow, cottonwood, and hickory. Trees grow from 18 in. to 4 ft. in diameter, and run up 60 or 70 feet high. Sometimes you can get a rail ten feet long and a post cut six feet off one tree, but oftener only one and sometimes none, and then you may wear out several mauls on one rail. Timber can hardly be got at any price.

If a man comes here without money he may make up his mind that he will have a hard time, for he can't get money for work, and not often the things that will bring money.

There is no government land in this county; some railroad land yet for sale. We have good school houses and good schools. Though the people are not as religious as they might be, many have joined the church this winter.

The laws of Kansas make it very difficult to collect debts, and as a consequence a poor man can hardly get credit. You may own 160 acres of land with all the improvements on it you desire; with all the farming implements required to run the farm; with team and one year's provisions, and hogs, sheep, and two cows and household furniture.

I came here in 1868, having read glowing accounts of the country, written by persons having land to sell, I suppose, or they certainly would not have tried to induce so much emigration. When a poor man gets here he has generally spent his last dollar, and can't get away. I have heard many say if they had the means they would leave, quick. A man with plenty of money can do well enough here, but I would advise the poor man to come and test the matter before he brings his family. "It is not all gold that glitters."

C. P. HAMAR.

(We thought perhaps the letter written by "Farmer" about Kansas was a little overdrawn—here is one that is probably as much the other way. Both correspondents are undoubtedly honest in their views, as they see the matter. Our readers must judge for themselves if there is not a medium between the two pictures. —ED.)

SPRING FASHIONS.

Street Suits—Upper Skirts and Aprons Fronts—Shaded Dresses—Spring Silks—Basques—Trimmings and Toilette Accessories.

Prepared expressly for the Blade.

The vernal season brings its wardrobe changes, and new fashion designs are again *en regle*. Thus far, Dame Mode has introduced no marked or decided innovations, although her styles differ from those of the past autumn and winter, and are, as usual, adaptable to the season. A few weeks later her designs may be expected to become more *prononce*, so that her chroniclers can with certainty predict what will constitute the leading features of ladies' and children's toilettes.

STREET SUITS.

The most popular materials for these continue to be alpaca, vigogne, armure, the usual pretty, light all wool fabrics, and spring silks. Black is the most stylish color, and will be universally worn by ladies of taste and culture. Although the usual delicate hues are largely imported, they will take a second rank. Basques and over-skirts are as yet more popular than polonaises. The latter, it is predicted, will make their appearance later in the season, with new innovations, while the redingote, so eminently suitable for the street, has not lost popularity. Skirts are very clinging, and will be worn short enough to escape the ground, by all ladies of sense.

OVER SKIRTS AND APRON FRONTS.

Modists are endeavoring to prepare costumes with such a large amount of labor and skill that they baffle description. In imitation of WORTH they intend to do away with home manufacturing, nevertheless one is not obliged to follow them, and therefore we will present only simple descriptions, which is all that our space will permit us to do. In overskirts there are several novel designs, designated "The Greek," "The Medicis," "The English." All have flat, clinging fronts and bouffant backs. Some consist of alternate breadths of two shades of similar hue, draped in a mysterious fashion upon the back breadths of the lower skirt. The Greek overskirt has the apron draped high on one side, falling long on the other, and crossing the front diagonally. The Medicis overskirt is square, and the English very clinging. Other designs have long, flat aprons falling almost to the feet, and are so ugly that no lady of taste will wear them. Apron fronts are narrow, covering but one breadth, and never extending beyond the first side gore, which is closely sloped, measures one finger length across the top, and is sewed to the belt without the least fullness.

SHADED DRESSES.

These beautiful dresses promise to become very popular, the various hues of brown, dove color, drab, Nile green and Napoleon blue being employed in their manufacture. Though suitable for the street, they are more adaptable for house and visiting costumes, and are usually made with a demi-train, so constructed as to be easily looped up when worn on the street. Alternate shades are employed in the breadths of the upper and lower skirts, the sleeves differ from the waist, which is also often composed of different shades; and the trimming corresponds with the shaded hues of the entire costume.

SPRING SILKS.

Striped silks of black and white, in new designs, are making their appearance among the recent importations of spring silks. They are gracefully made, with clinging skirts, with one deep flounce, quilted flounces, or two narrower ones on the lower skirt, the overskirt with a sharp pointed apron front of two sloped breadths, with a seam down the middle, on which are placed four bows of black silk, and three full back breadths, the whole edged with a bias ruffle with heading.

BASQUES

are the universal style of waists worn with spring suits, and all other new costumes of the season. They are made longer in front than in behind and ornamented with fringe or ruffles. Coat sleeves prevail, and are finished with cuffs. The Medicis collar and ruff of silk complete the trimming for the neck. Basques are both double and single breasted, the former being made with a narrow vest, set on the front and fastened by two straight rows of buttons from the neck to the bottom edge. In shaded dresses the darker shade is used for the basque, and the lighter for the sleeves.

TRIMMINGS AND TOILET ACCESSORIES.

Trimmings of the same material retain their former prestige, although black velvet ribbons are employed more generally than in past seasons. Fichus of black velvet, edged with black lace, others of Poult de Soire, and others of white lace are universally worn upon ceremonious occasions. Ruffs, though not as high as during the past summer and autumn, remain the prevailing collars. In coiffures less false hair than formerly is worn, an excellent indication that modistes have not taken leave of their brains before inventing fashions for dressing the hair. The becoming little Josephine curls enter into every design for the coiffure, and all stiffness is evaded by graceful frizzes and curls. Loose soft puffs of white crepe lisse, are worn around the neck and wrists quite extensively, with ceremonious toilets, instead of ruffs. Tortoise shell buttons an inch in diameter, smoked pearl, cut steel, and opal buttons are among the novelties for completing Spring costumes.

MARIAN MAYNARD.

A Mother Killed by Grief.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* gives the following account of an incident which "happened," it says, in Crawfordsville, Ind., on Saturday last: "The depot had been broken into that noon, and some money and a quantity of tickets stolen from the office, and things generally upset, by a party of boys. Warrants were issued, and, among them, one for a boy named Mike McNeal. About midnight the McNeal family were called upon by the officer of the law, and informed that the boy Mike was wanted, at the same time reading the warrant. Mrs. McNeal was astounded, and said there must be a mistake. None of her boys would be guilty of theft, she knew, and it was all a mistake. Her feelings overcame her, and she fainted. The officer, however, bearing the warrant had no other course to pursue, but to demand the boy. The mother again fainted, and, when she was restored to consciousness, the officers agreed to let the boy remain until they had seen the party by whom the warrant had been sworn out. If "Mike" proved to be the one, they would return to the house, if not, he would of course not be arrested. The officer found, however, that except in name "Mike" was not the boy. The real culprit was Mike McNeal, a cousin of the former. The officers returned to gladden, as they supposed, the mother's heart by telling her the boy was innocent. To their horror they reached the house and found Mrs. McNeal dead. The shock and grief combined had been so great as to kill her. The affair caused considerable excitement in town."

The Ex Wickedest Man in New York.

(From the Word of Monday.)

The great sensation of the movement thus far has been the proposed woman's prayer-meeting at Harry Hill's Variety Hall in Houston street, which had been advertised to come off last night. Speculation has been rife as to what would come of this matter, as it was deemed by many that the whole thing was a canard. About seven P. M., last night, however, a crowd began to assemble in the hall. There were present a large number of gentlemen, together with a few women, wives of mechanics. Intermingling with the crowd of gentlemen were a number of the frequenters of the establishment, together with several of the women waiters. The gathering was orderly, no drinking was allowed, and no profane or indecent conversation was heard. The assemblage waited patiently for some time, and as the ladies did not make their appearance, Mr. Hill came forward and addressed the audience, explaining the reasons why he had offered his saloon, and assuring those present of his belief that the application had been made. He hoped the ladies would yet come, and in the meanwhile asked that some gentleman would address the meeting. A young man named Niblock then mounted the low platform, and in strong, terse language, although with homely phrase, addressed the meeting. He was followed by a working-man named Glover, who declared that it lay in the hands of the class he represented to put a stop to the evils of intemperance. If they ceased to spend their small earnings on drink that money would come back to them if they spent it buying the necessaries and comforts of life from those by whose hands it was again paid to them. The liquor dealers were consumers and not producers, and of all the money put in their hands but little returned to benefit the working-man. After short speeches from several other persons, and a notably characteristic one from Harry Hill, the meeting broke up about nine P. M.

The man who answered an advertisement to the following effect has his curiosity satisfied: "If you would learn to make home happy, send 50 cents in postage stamps to A. B.," etc. Upon receipt of postage stamps, A. B. replied. "Your home would be more happy if you were less frequently there."

Mr. Bayard Taylor is in Germany, collecting materials for a joint biography of Goethe and Schiller.

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D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES.

LOCKE & JONES, Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1874.

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FOUR GOOD STORIES!

We take pleasure in announcing that by a special arrangement, just completed, we shall, during the present month, begin the publication of

FOUR ORIGINAL STORIES,

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GEORGE WAINWRIGHT, ESQ.,

a gentleman well known to the literary world, and a brilliant and powerful writer. The stories will appear under the following suggestive titles:

WHAT JOHN TIMPSON COST OLDBURGH IN ONE YEAR.

JOHN MURRAY'S RUIN.

THE CARD TABLE AT LAWSON'S, AND WHAT IT DID.

THE LIFE OF A LOAFER.

These stories all have a moral which he who runs may read, and should be used everywhere.

☞ **Specimen Copies free.**

A POOR EXPERIMENT.

We have in our mind's eye a number of subscribers who, when their year had expired, discontinued the BLADE, and hoped partially to guard against loss by borrowing an occasional reading from a neighbor. If any of these shall meet with this paragraph, we think that they will confess that the experiment has been a poor one. We know that the times are close, and some of those who dropped the paper were justified in feeling that they could not carry it longer. But there are other channels in which economy may successfully practiced and where the retrenchment will be less felt. And we suggest to others who are thinking possibly of allowing their renewal to go by default when the time comes—don't do it. It is a piece of economy that you cannot well afford, and one which you can hardly fail to regret.

TEMPERANCE TALES.

We will shortly begin in the Weekly BLADE the publication of the first of the four great stories written for its columns by GEORGE WAINWRIGHT, Esq., a gentleman of marked literary ability. The story in question, "What John Timpson cost Oldburgh in one year," has a decided moral, and should be read and circulated freely in every State in the Union. We want to send these stories into at least twenty thousand new families.

☞ According to the statements of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, the imports of the United States for the nine months ending November 1, 1873, amounted to $550,257,511, against $591,504 134 for the corresponding period of the previous year. The domestic exports for the same period in 1873, were $488,217,474, against $467,237,576, the previous year. The foreign exports for each period were about $21,000,000.

☞ Two New York journals have decided that the chief evils resulting from the liquor traffic are found in the adulteration of liquors. The women's movement, having a tendency to diminish the quantity demanded, may be the means of securing a better grade of liquors. Viewed in that light, why cannot those journals stand by the great temperance tidal wave and bid it roll on?

☞ The St. Louis papers announce that large numbers of families are now passing through that city daily in search of homes farther West. Most of them are from Indiana, Tennessee, and Georgia, and they are generally intending to settle in Kansas or Texas.

☞ Farmers need not pay from $1.50 to $3.00 for Agricultural papers. The AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL is the best Agricultural monthly published, and it costs only 75 cents per year. Specimen copies free to any address. Write to LOCKE & JONES, Toledo, Ohio.

THE WEEK.

The death of Senator SUMNER, following so hard upon that of ex-President FILLMORE, has seriously demoralized the business of Congress during the past week, and our reports from the capital will be found less full than usual. We given brief sketches of the lives of these distinguished statesmen, and only regret that our space is so limited as to prevent further details. The funeral of Senator SUMNER, which was conducted at Faneuil Hall, Boston, on Monday, was markedly simple and unostentatious, and his death has occasioned the most sincere and earnest expressions of the general esteem in which he was held by the whole country.—The question of choosing a successor to SUMNER as Senator from Massachusetts has already been prominently discussed. Among the names most frequently mentioned are DAWES, BUTLER, and CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, with strong probabilities in favor of the latter named gentleman.—New York has had comparatively few sensations, among which may be mentioned the acquittal of VICTORIA WOODHULL in the suit for libel brought against her by a Mr. CHALLIS; the ending of the strike of the Knights of St. Crispin; and the continuance of the Temperance agitation. In the latter movement, the meetings held at HARRY HILL'S variety theatre do not seem to have been very successful. The latest proposition among the ladies was to hold a prayer meeting at DELMONICO'S noted restaurant, that gentleman having promised them a courteous reception in case they should call.—Bishop CUMMINS organized in New York on the 9th inst., the first congregation of the New Reformed Episcopal Church. The resolutions adopted were designed to disabuse the public mind from any impression that the new organization is designed only for those who had formerly been Episcopalians, since all Evangelical Christians are cordially invited to join them.—The Tilton-Beecher difficulty in Mr. BEECHER'S Church still continues to claim the attention of the Congregationalists in the STORRS and BUDDINGTON Churches. It is claimed that no questions regarding the life and character of Mr. BEECHER enter into the present controversy.

The Temperance movement still continues, and is spreading over the entire country with more or less success at the different points. We give in our telegraph columns a very full summary of reports as they have been received.

Our English dispatches give full particulars of the entry of the Duke of Edinburgh and his bride into London on the 12th inst., and also of the close of the war against the Ashantees, and the departure of the English soldiery for home.—The English papers state that GLADSTONE, notwithstanding his defeat, will still retain the leadership of the liberal party, and that any other leader could hardly be more than sectional in his influence.—Spanish advices announce that JOUVELLAR will be succeeded by CONCHA as Captain-General of Cuba.

The Pope is greatly disturbed at the probable passage of the proposed ecclesiastical bills now before the Austrian Reichrath. He declares that these measures will place the Church under a ruinous servitude, and is appealing to all his friends for aid.—The poor of Constantinople have been suffering severely from the heavy snow storm and cold in their midst.

A FIRESIDE PAPER.

We are sincerely rejoiced that the women of the country are taking an interest in the FARM JOURNAL. We are receiving frequent letters from them which show that they are beginning to appreciate thoroughly the course which has been taken to make the JOURNAL a paper of the home as well as of the farm; a paper which is not too wise or too dignified to be interested in the affairs of daily life. It will continue to become more interesting and more valuable during the entire year, and now has a corps of general contributors unequaled by any other paper of its class in the country. The JOURNAL has still room for five thousand more in the circle of its friends, and will welcome twice that number if they come. Specimen copies will be sent free to any address by the publishers.

☞ The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* says. "The divorce business, which has given Illinois, and Chicago in particular, such an unenviable notoriety throughout the length and breadth of the Union, is at last to receive its quietus. The Revision Committee divorce bill, which has passed the Legislature and was signed by the Governor on Monday afternoon, contains a provision that all evidence in such cases shall be heard in open court. With such a clause strictly enforced, the popular joke about 'stopping in Chicago twenty minutes for dinner and ten for a divorce,' will necessarily lose all point."

☞ If a young man or a young lady wants a library of books they can be had very cheaply by getting up clubs for our publications. For instance, suppose you get ten subscribers to the BLADE. By paying the additional cost over what the subscriber pays, you get ten volumes at a trifling cost. Thus: We send the BLADE and any book on List No. 1 for $2.25. The subscribers pay you $15.00. You add to that $7.50, and you are entitled to, and will receive ten volumes, which would cost you in any book store $17.50. Hundreds of young men have secured at a trifling cost fifty volumes, which is a good start for a library. The offer is still open. Send for our special circular to Agents, and go to work.

☞ The advance of wages paid to laborers in Germany is having its effect upon emigration. The number of emigrants who landed at New York from the first of last January up to the beginning of the present month, was 2,067, against 5,146 for the corresponding period of last year, showing a decrease of 3,079.

☞ Specimen copies of the BLADE and FARM JOURNAL free to any address.

THE STERILE LANDS OF THE NORTHWEST.

The general sterility of the region through which the Northern Pacific Railroad passes in Dakota Territory, is represented as perfectly appalling, by Major General HAZEN, in a letter written recently to the New York *Tribune*. From his official position, Gen. HAZEN is far more competent to judge of the quality of the soil and the climatic features of the Yellowstone Valley, than the most observing geologist or scientist, or the transient visitor, enraptured with the sublimity and wildness of its natural scenery. For three years, he has been stationed at a military post at the mouth of the Yellowstone River, and the contrast between his statements, which are fortified by statistics and personal experiences, is in complete variance with representations previously made, regarding the fertility, sublimity and the natural wealth and resources of this territory, when Northern Pacific Railroad securities were in market seeking purchasers.

A vast region adjacent to the Northern Pacific Railroad is barren and desolate. Its winters are very cold, long and dreary, and their prevailing storms bring death to man and beast. Even the hardy buffalo is not proof against them, and perishes of cold and starvation. The summers are short, and the beautiful Indian summer, which, according to the romances of the Yellowstone, "lengthens the delicious autumn far into winter," exists only in the *couleur de rose* imagination of those writers. The brief summer is succeeded within ten days by a cold of twenty-seven degrees below zero, and even this cold is not the worst enemy to vanquish by the enterprising settler. The land is universally sterile and unfit for cultivation. Except immediately upon the river banks, crops fail for want of moisture, and a garden patch, ten feet by forty, which was cultivated to flowers, whose bloom gladdened the surrounding desert but three weeks, required the daily irrigation of three barrels of water. Neither grain nor any other agricultural or horticultural product can be grown without constant daily irrigation, and this can not be accomplished without a net work of canals costing millions of dollars. Even with irrigation, the growing season is so short that the certain success which awaits the labors of the husbandman in more central latitudes, is doubtful.

This is the country which the Northern Pacific Railroad was to develop, according to the plans of its projectors, who described it as highly adapted by nature for the "grainery of the world," whose long winters were tempered by a delicious mildness, and whose summers caused vegetation to spring forth and mature with amazing rapidity. Never has any unknown country been more thoroughly misrepresented than the entire region through which the route of the Northern Pacific Railroad passes. After the lapse of a century, the increase of the human race and the development of other lands may tempt the hardy, enterprising spirit of the Anglo-Saxon to inhabit this uninviting region, and by the expenditure of great wealth and an enormous amount of human skill, labor and perseverance render it habitable for a limited population. Certainly, judging from the most reliable accounts now extant, nothing short of its complete transformation, or an entire change in the nature of man, can ever render this bleak, desolate region capable of supporting a dense population, or of becoming the future home of advanced civilization.

CENTRAL AMERICAN EXPLORATIONS.

The Panama *Star and Herald* announces the arrival in that city of Dr. C. H. BERENDT, of New York, on his way to Nicaragua and Guatemala, to continue those explorations to which he has devoted many previous years of his life. For the past decade he has been engaged upon the preparation of a work upon the geography, ethnology and natural history of Central America, written from personal observation and exploration. He believes that the country lying between the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and that of Honduras was once the seat of the highest aboriginal civilization of America, as is demonstrated by the discoveries made in Palenque, Copan, Uxmal, and other localities. The Doctor has resided for long periods of time in different portions of Central America, devoting his time to the study of her natural history and physical geography. Scientific institutions, like the Smithsonian Institute, have given his name to many species of mollusks, insects, birds and plants discovered by him. Aside from his scientific investigations, Dr. BRENDT has taken the ethnological and linguistical features of Southern Central America into the scope of his studies, and has demonstrated that identity existed in the languages spoken from the Bay of Darien and the Goyra River to Veraguas, and believes that the ancient vernacular of this region was the old Cueva or Caiba tongue, found by the Spanish conquerors in the same geographical limits.

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY.

This popular publication, we are pleased to see, has been generally conceded to stand at the head of the dollar magazines of the country. Both instructive and entertaining, it combines in a rare degree both merit and cheapness, and is constantly growing in favor. There are fully fifty thousand readers of the BLADE who have never seen a copy of our MONTHLY, and we shall be glad to send specimen copies to all these on receipt of ten cents.

☞ We knew that one of the cardinal principles of the Democratic party had always been the obtaining of public funds for private use, without regard to the means required to secure it; but we did not suppose GROESBECK would ever be caught in his plundering. Alas for human expectations! That $25,000 used to secure the sale of lands to Cincinnati for park purposes, tells a story which completely unhorses our expectations with regard to the dignified Mr. GROESBECK. But then—he has been in Congress.

WINDOW VENTILATION.

In the March number of the *Sanitarian*, a writer who has evidently given the subject of ventilation much thought and study, animadverts against open window and open door ventilation in winter, especially in school rooms, averring that no ventilation is good where either is required. In winter the sudden draft of cold air is far more injurious than the stupefying influence of impure air, according to the theories advanced in the article alluded to, since it engenders coughs, throat and lung diseases and the long train of bodily ailments which are caused from taking sudden colds, while in summer, though less hurtful, it is undesirable since it admits insects, dust and hot air, that is air which is hotter than that which can be secured by properly arranged air ducts, which may be so constructed, as to constantly introduce fresh and comparatively cool air. It is argued that ventilation in order to be healthful, should, as far as possible, be automatic, and be beyond the control of every one, except the person who has it in charge, that it should be self-acting, and may be best secured by combining system with the warming apparatus, so that its active condition shall necessitate an active ventilation.

While differing with the writer, in the view that foul, impure air is less poisonous than cold air admitted by means of an open window or door, it is evident that great improvement in ventilation can be compassed, if a constant supply of fresh, warm air may be introduced in combination with the warming apparatus into school rooms, churches, &c. The testimony of Dr. ENDEMANN, of New York, given before the Board of Health last Autumn, regarding the poisonous atmosphere of most of that city through lack of proper ventilation, and the consequent suffering of the pupils and teachers, as well as the crowd poisoning which occurs in churches, opera houses and assembly rooms, where the means of ventilation are inadequate, has called the attention of students of hygiene and sanitary laws to this important subject, investigations into which demonstrate that notwithstanding the study and thought which have been devoted to it, the subject of ventilation is as yet far from being understood.

That open window ventilation, however defective it may be, is better than none, was demonstrated by an experiment of Prof. ENDEMANN. While visiting a public school, as official chemist of the New York Board of Health, some months since, he found a window open in a recitation room, and also a ventilating flue, the latter not being adequate to the requirements of the inmates. The air was found to contain 17.2 parts of carbonic acid in 10,000. The window was then closed, and the ventilating flue left open, and after a lapse of ten minutes another examination gave 32.2 parts of carbonic acid, or more than eight times the normal amount. Immediately after the latter experiment, the atmosphere became so oppressive that it had to be discontinued, the chemist in his report saying that, "if the accumulation of carbonic acid had been allowed to continue, we might have reached within an hour the abominable figure of 110."

That much yet remains to be learned regarding a method of ventilation for public assembly rooms and private houses, which will supply the required 2,000 cubic feet of air per hour necessary for those who are in the enjoyment of good health, and the 3,000 or 4,000 per hour which are required to restore those suffering from disease, is evident from hospital statistics, which show that the degree of mortality among the sick who inhabit the poorest tenements, is less than in crowded hospitals with the best of nurses, the ablest of physicians, and all needful comforts and luxuries of life; proving that the needy sick are more likely to recover, if left alone in miserable lodgings, with such irregular care as friends and neighbors may give with pure air, than if removed to a hospital where the atmosphere is vitiated by many sufferers from disease and the ventilation imperfect. Discussions and experiments upon this important hygienic question can not fail to bring about good results, since they awaken thought and elicit study, which will lead to the improvements in the construction of buildings needful to secure that pure air without which health is unattainable

MODERN JERUSALEM.

A London correspondent of the *Jewish Messenger* says that, according to accounts received from many reliable sources, modern Jerusalem presents a sad picture of decay and utter demoralization. No spirit of enterprise or industry exists there, and beggars crowd the streets and highways, while laborers are scarcely to be found. Misery, want and demoralization prevail among all classes; but particularly among those Jews sent thither at the expense of their brethren in all parts of the world to regain control of the Holy City. These people are engaged in no industrial avocation, and are supported in idleness by the ill-advised generosity and religious zeal of their relatives and friends in Europe and America, who believe they are performing a religious duty by sending money for their support in the form of *chelucha*h. Healthy, able-bodied men and women, capable of self-support, pass their time in vice and idleness, having but one object in life, viz., to draw their share of the funds sent by their deluded co-religionists to Jerusalem, in the hope of again making it the Holy City of their race. Children who are born there naturally imitate the pernicious example of their parents and the consequence is, that a race of idle, thriftless lazzaroni are being begotten, and reared to maturity, who are not only the ruin of the present Jerusalem, but are tending to make that greatly revered city one of the most indescribable localities of the world in the future.

☞ The great combination of this year is the TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE, LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and the AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, all for $3.00 to one address. In no other way can so much reading matter be got for so little money.

THE "FUTURE CITY" IN 1816 AND 1822.

KNAPP'S History of the Maumee Valley [see pages 263 and 264] contains the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Toledo, held on the 25th of June, 1836, called to celebrate the settlement of the boundry controversy. The proceedings were published in the Toledo BLADE, June 29. The meeting was presided over by the late Judge JOHN T. BALDWIN. In the course of his remarks, the Judge, said:

I came here twenty years ago, (1816,) when there was nobody here but Indians, except Major Stickney. I used to wander along down through the bushes to meet him, when we would talk this subject as a matter of diversion, for we were so weak that we could do but little else, as nobody appeared to pay much attention to what we said, there being but two of us on the disputed ground.

And now, as to its condition in 1822. We quote from KNAPP'S History, page 427:

The following letter, written more than fifty years ago, by a highly esteemed citizen, yet living, will convey some idea of the country and prospects, as they then existed, and as they then appeared to many of the most far-sighted men of that time.

FORT MEIGS, 9th February, 1822.

DEAR SIR:—Feeling considerable interest in the measures proposed in Congress relative to this section of country, and not doubting your willingness to attend to any representations that might be communicated, I take the liberty of addressing a few lines to you on those subjects.

I understand it is in contemplation to so alter the route of the great eastern mail to Detroit, that it shall not pass this place, but go by Port Lawrence, nine miles below, on the Maumee River. Also, to establish a land office at the River Raisin, in Michigan, for the sale of lands in this vicinity. Also, to remove the port of entry to Port Lawrence; and, also, I presume, from motion of Mr. Sibley, to open a road under the provisions of the Brownstown treaty, *not* from Sandusky to *Fort Meigs*, according to the terms of said treaty, but from Sandusky to *Port Lawrence*.

I have been astonished at the fact that one delegate from Michigan should be able to have the brain not only of a majority of Congress, but even of a considerable part of the Ohio Representatives, but from the success attending his motions, I am obliged to admit the fact as true.

Port Lawrence has no claims to notice by Congress, much less to be honored by the proposed sacrifices. The River Raisin has no claim, in any shape, superior to Fort Meigs; and in point of a situation for a Land Office, or any other business, far inferior. It is within little more than thirty miles of the land office at Detroit. Fort Meigs is not within one hundred miles of any land office except that at Detroit, and is seventy-five miles from that.

Respecting Port Lawrence, there is not, nor has there been for years, nor is there likely to be, more than three English families, including all within three miles of the place; and whatever public business is done there, must be done by one man, who is already Indian Agent and Justice of the Peace for Michigan. The distance proposed to be sayed by altering the route of the mail, ought not to come in competition with the increased risk in crossing the Maumee river, which in that place is very wide, and open to the unbroken surges of Lake Erie. The same objection will lie with increased weight against opening a military road to cross the river there. It might as well cross the mouth of the Bay, or any other part of Lake Erie.

If there was any business done at the place, or was likely to be, I should not so much object to the Customs Collector's office being removed there, but at present I should esteem it ridiculous to entertain the idea.

I did not suppose it entirely necessary to make all the above statements to you, sir; but it was difficult to say less, and say anything. You must pardon the apparent haste and carelessness with which this is written, as I have just returned from a week's absence, and the mail is on the point of being closed. Yours very Respectfully,

HORATIO CONANT,

HON. ETHAN A. BROWN,
Senator in Congress.

It is necessary to a complete understanding of the foregoing, to state that at the time this letter was written, all points within an area of about six miles surrounding Fort Meigs were known by the name of the Fort. Port Lawrence was a prospective village, on the bank of the river where Toledo now stands, and Dr. CONANT little supposed that his efforts were directed against the development of the future greatest city on the continent.

These incidents serve to illustrate the blindness of what we call "human foresight." At that period, there was a strong belief that the great city at the head of Lake Erie must be located at the foot of the Rapids—at Fort Meigs—but time demonstrated that this was an error, and to-day the points which at that time claimed supremacy are ambitious to become important suburbs of the then despised little village of Port Lawrence—now the prosperous city of Toledo.

THE EX-COUNTY TREASURERS.

Ernst Greiner Fails to Appear—Search Made Without Finding Him—Various Views Concerning His Absence.

THE $10,000 BAIL TO BE FORFEITED TO-MORROW IF HE DOES NOT APPEAR.

Dr. Braun on Hand.

To-day was fixed upon for the trial of the ex-County Treasurers, Ernest Greiner and Dr. Valentine Braun in the Common Pleas Court, against whom the Grand Jury had found indictments charging them with the embezzlement of the county's funds.

Wm. Baker and John R. Osborne, Esq's., had been appointed by the Court to assist Attorney Ford with the prosecution.

The defense was to have been conducted by Messrs. Kent, Newton & Pugsley, and Judge Ritchie and Geo. R. Haynes, Esq.

The work of impaneling a jury (known as a struck jury) was commenced this morning, resulting, up to noon, in the selection of the following named gentlemen:

JURORS.

A. Andrews, Jr.,	B. B. Barney,
G. W. Norton,	W. E. Bliss,
D. Bronson,	W. L. DeGraw,
Mark Richardson,	J. K. Secor,
F. C. Chapin,	I. J. Herrman,
John Walbridge,	Franklin Hubbard.

Dr. Valentine Braun was in attendance upon Court this morning with his attorney, but

ERNEST GREINER WAS MISSING.

The Sheriff was directed to proceed in search of him, and with his assistants did so. His residence was visited and searched from cellar to garrett without revealing the presence of the missing man. His usual haunts were also visited without good result, all proving unavailing.

At 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, Sheriff Moore entered the Court room and informed His Honor Judge Servey, that he had been unable to find him. Greiner was seen this morning in the city, and if he has left it must have been on one of the early train to-day.

THE SUPPOSITION IS

with some that he is in hiding, to await the result of the Braun trial and govern his action accordingly. Others are of the opinion that he has left the city "for good." His bail amounts to $10,000, and his bondsmen are as anxious for him to "turn up" as is the Court, and they will do their utmost to find him.

Prosecuting Attorney Ford informs us that unless he is forthcoming by to-morrow his

BAIL WILL BE FORFEITED.

Also, that the Braun trial will not proceed until his absence is definitely accounted for.

At the hour of going to press, the Court was in waiting, and the question of proceeding with the case had not been submitted for action.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Maumee City.

TEMPERANCE MATTERS.

EDITOR BLADE:—The temperance work goes bravely on here. The ladies have daily prayer meetings, and daily perform the rounds of the city saloons. The saloon keepers generally are polite, but most of them are getting tired of the lady visitants, and urge them to send the *men* and *execute the law*. One saloon keeper has signed the pledge, another has promised to sign it, while two have voluntarily quit selling intoxicating drinks, and one compelled to do so. Last night there was a mass meeting at the Presbyterian Church. Largest attendance yet. All the druggists and physicians have signed the pledges presented to them. About 120 ladies are pledged. Meanwhile the citizens of the masculine gender are not inert. The aim of our citizens is to get the Adair law incorporated in our city ordinances. The City Council has been urged to do this. They express a willingness to do so, if the people will sustain and execute the law. There is a pledge in circulation this week, which binds the signers to contribute of their means to enforce the laws of the State and the ordinances of our City Council against the liquor dealers. This brings the question squarely before the voters. This pledge was prepared at the suggestion of the ladies. The full intention is to aid the women in every possible way that is honorable.

Rev. Barkdull in an address last night presented some thoughts or "axioms," he called them, which I would like to come before the reading public through the columns of the BLADE. They are as follows:

1. Every drunkard was a moderate drinker first.
2. A man who refuses to "sign away his liberty" by signing temperance pledges, wants to reserve the liberty to drink.
3. A man who has once dealt in the "critter," and claims to have quit, but still refuses to sign the dealer's pledge, intends to leave the way open to begin again.
4. He who claims that the Holy Scriptures encourages even the moderate use of intoxicating beverages, is culpably ignorant of that sacred Book, and makes the pure and holy God allow one of the heaviest curses that ever befel mankind.
5. All persons—men or women, pulpit or press—who refuse to co-operate actively in this temperance work, are responsible for the continuance of intemperance with all its attendant horrors.
6. The man who has to feel the public pulse to ascertain his private duty is utterly unworthy of confidence and respect.

March 16th, 1874. TEMPERANCE.

Paulding County.

PAULDING.

The completion of the B. P. & C. Railroad to Fostoria, reduced the price of coal in that place to $3.25 per ton.—On Tuesday, the exhaust pipe burst in the saw-mill of Wade Brothers, in this county, five miles east of the Junction. Isaiah Bell was scalded in the face.—A large black bear was seen one day last week near Paulding.—The Infirmary Directors are said to have let the keeping of the Infirmary to one Converse.—The public schools of Paulding will give an exhibition at the court house on Friday eve., March 20th, commencing at 7 o'clock.

Hancock County.

FINDLAY.

Marshal Ruhl, of Findlay, has made over three hundred arrests since he has been in office.—Another Grange has been organized in Oregon township.—The union schools will re-open next Monday.—Light fall of snow in Findlay last Thursday.—Linnville, Ray & Co., are remodelling their carriage works. Dr. Buck & Co. have moved their shops across the street.—The temperance movement is still progressing favorably.—There was not a drunken man on the street in Findlay last Saturday, something unusual.—There is talk of starting the temperance movement in the smaller villages of this county.—On the 16th inst., the people of Findlay will vote upon the question of changing the School Board according to the recent act of the Legislature.—Last Thursday Mrs. Elizabeth Crawford, in getting over a fence, fell and broke her leg.—The pastor of the Church of God was the recipient of a donation party. He returns thanks for the $80 that was left in his keeping.

About $10,000 have been subscribed in Findlay to back up the women in their movement on the saloon keepers.—G. W. Myers and S. D. Frey are going to build a saw-mill on West Sandusky street.—Messrs. Anderson & Adams are putting a new galvanized iron front on the old Henderson corner.

Perrysburg.

EDITOR BLADE:—The Woman's movement commenced here Monday, by the ladies visiting and praying at several saloons. None have succumbed, as yet. They will continue their besieging to-day. L.

March 16, 1874.

☞ The Remington Sewing Machine Co. are manufacturing a machine that will endure any test that may be applied to it. It is durable, not easy to get out of repair, easily managed and it will do any kind of work that can be put upon a machine. It is just as perfect as their fire-arms, and we can give it no higher praise than that. The company wants Agents everywhere, and we can assure those wanting this kind of employment that they will find the managers liberal gentlemen. Address Remington Sewing Machine Co., Ilion, N. Y.

☞ Full reports from the Temperance movement are found in every number of the WEEKLY BLADE.

☞ The United States Life Insurance Company, of New York, wants good men to act as Agents, in every County in all the States. We can commend the Company as first class, safe and sound in all respects, and as a good and liberal Company to work for. Address U. S. Life Insurance Co., 261 Broadway, New York.

Deafness Caused by Catarrh.

Catarrh not infrequently produces deafness.

Mr. LEVI SPRINGER, of Nettle Lake, (P. O.), Williams county, Ohio, formerly of Durban's Corners, O., has been cured of deafness of fourteen years' standing, by using Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. He was so deaf he could not hear a person talk when seated by his side, and can now hear the church bells ring two miles distant—so he writes.

A MARKED CASE OF DEAFNESS CURED.

DICKERSONVILLE, Niagara county, N. Y., February 22, 1871.

About one year ago I caught a severe cold in the head, which terminated in a severe form of Catarrh. During the time ulcerations occurred in the nasal passages, and I became wholly deaf in one ear, with partial deafness in the other. The inflammation had involved all the delicate structures of the ears, and I was in immediate danger of permanent deafness. The discharge became profuse and fetid, both into my throat and from my ears. In this condition I called upon Dr. Pierce for aid, who prescribed his Golden Medical Discovery and Catarrh Remedy, and under their use have rapidly recovered. My hearing is restored, and my Catarrh is entirely well.

JOHN SMITH.

☞ That the cure of Hernia is feasible is daily demonstrated in the use of the New Elastic Truss, which is worn night and day with comfort. Retains the rupture under every possible condition and posture of the body, and should not be removed until a cure is effected. It is sent by mail everywhere by the Elastic Truss Co., 683 Broadway, N. Y. City, who send descriptive circulars free when requested.

The Nasby Letters.

The Temperance Crusade at the Corners—Pollock and Bigler Get up a Woman's Movement—The Great Failure.

CONFEDRIT X ROADS,
(Wich is in the State uv Kentucky,)
March 14, 1874.

Joe Bigler, the infamus, and Pollock, wich is worse, hev been at it agin. There is an amount uv devilment in the buzzums uv them men wich biles over perpetooally, and wich kin no more be stopped than kin fermentashen in cider. THE CORNERS will hev to rise in its mite, and kill them two impious wretches in self-defence.

The fact that Mrs Bascom, G. W.'s wife, hez bin gittin a large assortment of new cloze in Looisville, and that she's the only woman in the Corners who hez a second dress—and it wood be almost safe to say the fust one—hez bin taken advantage uv by these feends to perdoose an insurrekshen in our otherwise quiet households.

Issaker Gavitt's wife, Lucindy, and Deekin Pogram's wife, and his dawter, Mirandy, happened to be in Pollock's store a buyin some pork to bile, when, ez ill luck wood hev it, Mrs. Bascom passed down the street. She hed on a fur sack and a noo bonnet, and hed gloves on, and a muff, and a gold chain, and she held her head well up, and hed a ostridge feather. She wuz a gorgeous site for the Corners.

"See Mrs. Bascom, Mirandy," sed Joe Bigler, callin the attenshun uv the wimen to her, ez she went sailin down the street.

They all looked at her, and rage filled their chaste buzzums.

"I never hed a buzzum pin," sed Mirandy, indignantly.

"Why, I ain't got no shoes—to say nothin uv fur overshoes," shreeked Lucindy Gavitt.

"Why don't Issaker git yoo shoes?" asked that villanous disturber, Pollock.

"He never hez no money," answered Lucindy.

"Wat did he do with the money I paid him for his corn, two weeks ago?" wuz the innocent question uv Pollock.

It wuz a spark uv fire in a magazine.

"Hez he sold his corn?" she asked, her voice quiverin with emoshen.

"He did sell it to me two weeks ago," sed Pollock.

"The ornery cuss! Why he promised me a pare uv shoes and the baby some cloze when he sold that corn."

"But my deer Mrs. Gavitt," sed this hypercritikle sneak, "you know—

Jest then Mrs. Bascom was returnin—

"But you know," he continyood, "he hed to pay Bascom, becoz—by the way ther goes Mrs. Bascom agin, and aint she a stunner—becoz G. W. hed to go Loolsville to git his wife's winter outfit, and he hed to hev wat Issaker owed him."

"And the munney for the corn, wich I planted, and hoed, and cut, and shucked, hed to go to put cloze on Liz Bascom, did it? Liz Bascom hez cloze, hez she!"

And this enraged woman howled with emoshun, as did Mirandy Pogram and her mother.

And Pollock kept addin fooel to the flame he had kindled.

"Here," sed he to Lucindy, "is a lovely piece uv velvet wich wood make yoo an elegant sack, and, Lord bless yoo, how this French flannel wood make up into a dress and cloak for yoor baby. It does seem to me as though Issaker and the Deekin mite let yoo wimmin hev enuff money to git yoo some things. It seems a pity that Mrs. Bascom shood hev everything!"

Ef there is anything which'll make a lion out uv a woman its the desire for dry goods. Pollock knowd this and he played it onto em. He showd em dry goods till they became raving maniacs.

These three misguided wimmen left that store croosaders—they wuz so many Jone uv Arks. Thro the mud they went to Mrs. McPelter's, to Mrs. Elder Pennfbacker's and to the wife of every regler resident uv the Corners, and they determined to make a move onto Bascom, and stop his bizuls anyway, so that the money spent at his bar could be yoosed in gittin cloze for them and their children. They appinted Toosday last ez the day on wich they wuz to make the raid. They arranged a percession, with banners onto wich they wuz to write: "Less rum—more cloze," and they wuz to visit Bascom and set down in his grocery and compel their husbands not to drink no more, and Bascom not to sell em anything anymore.

There wuz wild forebodins of woe in Bascoms. G. W., hisself, and Issaker Gavitt, and Deeken Pogram and myself all sot with pale faces, dreading this invasion. I am a man uv resource. I advised that a barl be rolled out into his barn and a bar be extemporized there, where we cood get our nips, till this cyclone shood pass over. This G. W. consented to do, and thus fortified we sot down and awaited the attack.

Wat military coukerer wuz it that wuz saved from annihilashen by the weather gettin so warm and the yeeldin ground so soft that the enemy coodent move their artillery? It wuz a similar interposishen that saved us. Toosday mornin broke ez warm and ez pleasant ez a May-day. The sun come out smilin, and it wuz warm enuff to go barefoot, and the Corners wuz happy. The percesshen wuz to march at eleven.

"We are lost," sed Bascom gloomily.

"Oh that I shood live to see this day!" sighed Deekin Pogram.

"Let us comport ourselves like men," sed I. "This is a Cyclone. It will only last a few days. Cannot we submit to deprivation for that time?"

Ten o'clock arrived. The wind set in from the North. Issaker rushed out and looked at the sky, and came back with hope on his countenance.

"Ef this wind holds we are saved! Ha! it grows colder! There's flakes uv snow in the air! The percesshen can't move. The *perseshen can't put no shoes.*"

It did git colder. The wind came raw and in icy blasts. We consulted the only thermometer we hev in the Corners, wich is a little nigger boy, on a wet plank, barefoot. We determine the degree uv cold by assertainin how long he kin stand outdoors in that way. It is primitive but akkerit.

Half-past ten! It wuz blowin a gale, and wuz ez cold ez blue blazes! It wuz impossible for any woman, without shoes or underclothes, to stand it in the open air.

Deekin Pogram came in, his frosty nose glowin with joy, and he fell on Bascom's neck ejackulatin, "Saved! Saved!"

"Hooray!" shooted Issaker Gavitt, "without shoes and shawls not a cussed one uv em kin git out uv doors to-day!"

Bascom wept teers uv joy as he asked us take suthin.

"You see," sed Deekin Pogram, "how Providence keers for us. Ef we hed wasted our mooney on cloze and sich, the wimmin wood hed us. Money put in wimmin's cloze is wuss than wasted. Ef they hed cloze they'd bin here this minit, a tormentin uv us."

We wuz saved this time—will we be the next? We await a fair day with dread. Pollock and Bigler will hev them wimmin out whether or no, just as soon ez it gits warm enuff.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
(Wich wuz Postmaster.

ERIN GO BRAGH.

Ireland in America—Toledo's Celebration of St. Patricks Day—Grand Display—Civic and Military—Distinguished Visitors—Immense Procession—Line of March, Order of Exercises, &c., &c.

Monday night the sky grew threatening and the clouds gathered in dark and sullen banks overhead, portentous of unpleasant weather and by midnight a slight rain was falling, darkening no doubt the hopes, if not dampening the ardor of many of the would-be participants in the celebration of St. Patricks day.

Tuesday morning early, the indications were still unfavorable, and "Old Probabilities" came in for a fair share of anathema at the hands of those who were counting on a grand good time, either as participants or lookers-on. But fortune sometimes favors the deserving, and did so in this instance, for at ten o'clock the sun burst forth, and soon the blue arch was seen behind its fast disappearing curtain of clouds. It is safe to presume that many a heart swelled with thankfulness for the change which made everything propitious, and promised abundant success to an undertaking which has occupied so much of time and attention.

"RING OUT WILD BELLS."

At six o'clock Tuesday morning, the Catholic Church bells rang in the hour of celebration throughout the city, the joyous herald of what was to come. A salute of 21 guns were also fired, awakening many from their "choicest doze" to thorough wakefulness.

During the forenoon there was a marshalling of hosts from all directions, the trains arriving and depositing their loads of human freight, all helping to swell the crowd which by noon was immense. The streets gave every indication of a gala day, squads being seen in every quarter discussing the merits of St. Patrick, and the duties which devolved upon all true Irishmen to do him honor upon this day, of all others.

People dressed *a la militaire* went flashing, meteor like, through the crowds to join their "companions in arms;" Band masters and band men equipped for the occasion; Marshals and Assistant Marshals, decked out in their regalia; flags flying from various housetops, and everybody in holiday attire made the streets present an appearance as bright and pleasant as could be desired.

Those into whose hands had been given the arrangement of affairs, have done their utmost to make to day's celebration

A "RED-LETTER DAY"

in the annals of our history, and thus far their efforts have been crowned with success. Such a gathering has seldom been seen in our midst, and never to do reverence to the memory of a single man.

The public schools were dismissed at noon to permit the scholars to participate in the exercises and take part in the general rejoicing.

THE ARRIVAL OF TRAINS.

The commutation rates given on most of the railroads, entering the city, caused the incoming trains, though increased by additional coaches in almost every instance, to be crowded to their utmost capacity.

An excursion train was run over the Toledo, Tiffin & Eastern Railway from Tiffin, arriving in the city at 9:25 this forenoon. The train was composed of five coaches, and carried three hundred and twenty passengers, while the Canada Southern road brought in fully three hundred laughing, good natured sight-seers, attracted to the City, on this gala day.

On the Wabash and Dayton & Michigan railways no extra trains were run, but half-fare rates being given, the regular "passengers" were increased by quite a number of coaches and crowded to their utmost capacity. The Lake Shore railway, though, making no reductions, brought in crowded trains over the five different divisions centering at this point. The capacity of the Union depot was taxed to the utmost, and until the throngs scattered along the streets, presented the appearance of a laughing, noisy Babel. The

APPEARANCE OF THE STREETS

was that of a holiday occasion. Many of the stores were draped in colors, while numerous flags waved welcome from conspicuous points. The sidewalks were crowded with interested sight-seers, wiling away the time until the commencement of the exercises at Temperance Hall.

THIS MORNING.

Tuesday morning at half past nine Pontifical Mass was held at St. Patrick's Church, followed by a Panygeric on St. Patrick by the Rev. HANNIN. The church was decorated with evergreens, while every seat in the church was occupied, many not being able to gain entrance at all.

The organ, which was presided over by Mr. FRANK G. RHONER, an excellent organist, together with a large, well trained choir, and full band of wind and stringed instruments, furnished the music necessary upon such a solemn occasion.

In the new institute a busy scene was presented by the preparations for the festivities to take place this afternoon and evening. The tables were being set and the edibles being prepared in the lower story, while above the large hall was being prepared for the reception of the guests.

WELCOME TO THE GOVERNOR.

At noon the crowds commenced to gather at and about the new Institute, to be present at the welcome of his Excellency, Governor ALLEN, by Mayor JONES.

By one o'clock, the various organizations had gathered in the neighborhood, and shortly thereafter GOV. ALLEN appeared in a carriage drawn by four black horses, Accompanying him were Senator POTTER and Rev. Father HANNIN, and upon the stand erected for the occasion, in addition to those named, was Col. CHAS. SARGEANT of the Governor's staff. As his excellency appeared upon the platform the band struck up "Hail to the Chief," after which a chorus was sung by the choir of St. Patricks. Mayor JONES then stepped to the front and delivered the following address of welcome.

GOVERNOR ALLEN:—I cheerfully comply with the wishes of our people, in extending you a cordial welcome to this city.

At the period of your entrance into public life as the Senator of our State in Congress, the country to the west of us was in a state of savage wilderness. Not enough of the food staples were raised to support the sparse population which then existed in the vast district of country which now sends its produce to this market, in such quantity that our city has become one of the great granaries of the world.

Since my honored friend, Judge Potter, came here to reside, (1836), he has seen the native Indian removed from the spot where we now stand, and which constituted a part of his hunting ground. To-day you behold a fair city, whose enterprising and industrious people no obstacles can withstand, and who are endowed with that faith which ever reminds us that we are destined to be "the great city of the world."

When, less than ten years ago, our Reverend Father first came here to minister to this people, he found the parish without a house of worship, and a people needing its culture. His labors have indeed been singularly blessed. A happy and industrious flock now surrounds him, who have attested the perfection of his administrations by the erection of this house of worship, yonder temple of education, and this magnificent hall, surmounted with the statue of St. Patrick, and which is this day dedicated to Temperance and the advancement of the social and religious improvement of this congregation.

As an impartial observer, I may be permitted to say, that the advancement made during the last decade by the people of this parish has earned for its pastor a niche in the hearts of our people, similar to that which surrounds the memory of Father Matthew in the great work of civilization.

In behalf of the municipality, and at the request of this parish and its pastor, we greet you as the chief of our great State, and bid you welcome to our hearts, our homes, and our city.

GOV. ALLEN responded as follows:

GOVERNOR ALLEN'S SPEECH.

MAYOR AND CITIZENS OF TOLEDO:—I return my sincere thanks to you, to all whom you represent, and to that portion of my fellow citizens who are specially interested in the great moral cause which has brought them together to-day. Some allusion has been made to the town of Toledo as it was many years ago, and I have to add to these observations a fact known to myself. We have seen this great city rise up out of the primeval forest, and around mankind. All this has occurred since I first looked upon the land where Toledo now stands. In 1840 I was here for the first time. Toledo's greatness and prosperity then consisted in her name alone. There were in the vicinity a half a dozen towns struggling for existence. There was, or what seemed to be, an ex-

dying antagonism among them, and none of them held out any promise of what Toledo now is. Toledo is a social miracle of modern times, that could arise nowhere but in the United states, because nowhere upon the face of the globe is to be found the same energetic, enterprising and intelligent race of men, whose presence has made of the globe a civilized planet. They belong to the old Caucasian race, and it is by reason of this and their free institutions that they are stimulated to accomplish such wonders in an age. Here we find accomplished in twenty five or thirty years, that which in olden times took five centuries to do. We are not only of the Caucasion race, but of its best families. We have the Anglo-Saxon, the Teutonic, and the Irish people, all united in one great family, performing these social miracles. I have long known this Maumee country. The first speech I ever made in the United States Congress was concerning the boundry line between Ohio and Michigan, which as many of you will remember, was once an all absorbing topic, in this region of the country. At that time there was not ten acres of ground between the mouth of the Maumee and its headquarters that I had not studied. I wanted the people of Ohio to have their rights. There were those in Ohio who thought there would be war. A war between Ohio and Michigan? Oh, no. Ohio would have put her foot on Michigan and crushed her out of existence.

There was a foolish Governor of the name of Mason who wanted to stand very high in the estimation of his superiors and to appear very patriotic; he took arms from the Arsenal at Detroit and issued his orders as to what should be done to guarantee the boundry line of Michigan. This made the Ohio people mad, and very rightly too. Money was appropriated to repel the invasion; a bill was pressed in the Legislature providing against contingencies, but therein was inserted a clause which suspended action until Gov. Lucas could lay the whole matter before President Jackson. The Governor called to me one day and said I must go and see General Jackson and try and effect a settlement of the vexed question. I enquired if I was to go alone, and learning that such was to be the case, I told Gov. Lucas that it was rather a big thing to have but a single representative, and that it required more. Thereupon David T. Disney, of Cincinnati, and Noah H. Swayne, now Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, were appointed. Well, we went to Washington, and told Old Hickory that we had come to talk Michigander with him. He received us cordially, put aside the pipe he had been smoking, and squaring himself around in his chair prepared to listen. After hearing us through he said, "what do you want me to do?" We explained further. Then said Prest. Jackson, "Put it on paper and submit it to me to-morrow morning." We went away and did as he desired, and the paper was of very small size. Calling the next morning we gave it to him. He was a great man in all his organs and parts, and one of God's noble men. Well, he rubbed up his specs, and reading over what we had written, handed it back, saying: "Take that to the Secretary of State, and tell him to copy it and put the seal of the United States upon it." We did so. It was copied, the seal put on, and three and a half days thereafter, we were back in Columbus, and the Ohio and Michigan boundry troubles were settled. The question of who had the right of boundry subsequently came up in Congress. Having had acquaintance with the matter, I went with Mr. Vinton before the Territorial Committee and did my best to see that Ohio had her rights. All these would be agreeable topics for me to enlarge upon, but you are assembled for another and a better reason, and thanking you for your kind attention I bid you farewell, but I hope that it may not be a long one. Some one said to me that I had not undergone a very great change since last I was here. This may be, but Toledo has, and it has been a wondrous one for the better.

Mayor JONES then proposed three cheers for Gov. ALLEN, which were given with a hearty good will.

At its conclusion line was formed, the various divisions coming into order as follows:

Procession.

FIRST DIVISION.
Squad of Police.
Great Western Band, of Toledo.
Walbridge Zouaves.

SECOND DIVISION.
Tiffin Cornet Band.
St. Michael's Society.
Young Mens' Sodality of St. Mary's Church.
St. Peter's Society.

THIRD DIVISION.
City Band of Toledo.
Immaculate Conception Cadets.
Temperance Society.
Parishioners.

FOURTH DIVISION.
Defiance Silver Band,
St. Francis De Sales Church.
Temperance Society.
Parishioners.

FIFTH DIVISION.
Fremont Cornet Band.
St. Patrick's Cadets.
Temperance and Benevolent Society.
Young Mens' Temperance Society.

SIXTH DIVISION.
Union Silver Band of Toledo.
St. Patrick's Parishioners.
Invited Guests.
Fire Department.

LINE OF MARCH.

The following line of march was adopted by the procession:

Down Lafayette to Michigan, across Michigan to Washington, down Washington to Superior, down Superior to Cherry, out Cherry to Michigan, down Michigan to Walnut, down Walnut to Summit, up Summit, Ottawa and Broadway to Segur avenue, to St. Clair street, down St. Clair street to Washington, up Washington to 15th street, across 15th to Lafayette, down Lafayette street to St. Patrick's parish.

At half-past three the unveiling of the statue of St. Patrick, upon the new Institute building, will occur. The oration is to be delivered by T. J. MCDONALD, Esq.

IN THE EVENING,

At 7 o'clock in the evening, the Academy will be illuminated. At half past seven there will be a grand Banquet, at which there will be a number of distinguished personages. The evening will be enlivened by Toasts, Speeches and Music, vocal and instrumental.

As we go to press the procession is making its way through the crowds which fill the streets.

AGRICULTURAL.

The Lucas County Society—Awarding Committees for This Year.

The following is a list of the various awarding Committees appointed at the last meeting of the officers of the Lucas County Agricultural Society to act at the Association meeting this Fall.

This does not include the committee of ladies appointed to look after the interests of Floral Hall, since their selection was left to the ladies of the meeting who have yet made no report of appointments.

HORSES—Wm. Lewis, Superintendent and Chairman of Committee; A. B. Waite, N. Graham; Charles Van Fleet and John S. Clark.

CATTLE—John Schull, Superintendent and Chairman of Committee, Thomas Secor, Charles Coy, Edmond Gardanier, W. B. Gunn and Jacob Fancher.

SHEEP.—Edward Burt, Supt. and Chairman of Committee; Gersham Crabbs, S. D. Wilcox and A. Fairchilds.

SWINE.—Malcom McMillen, Supt. and Chairman of Committee; Isaac Rideout, Wm. Cole and Geo Angel.

POULTRY.—E. D. Potter, Sr., Hiram Miner and Leroy Clark.

MECHANICS' HALL.—A. D. Jones, Supt.; Luther Whitmore, Gersham Crabbs and A. B. Bradley.

FURNITURE AND HOUSE IMPLEMENTS.—C. A. Crane, Chairman of Committee, James Ritchie, Mrs. A. D. Jones and Mrs. Wm. Taylor.

ORNAMENTAL WOOD AND IRON WORK.—Mark Richardson, W. W. Cavell, H. J. Crane and Burr. Rigby.

FRUIT.—Harvey Kellogg, Superintendent; J. W. Ross, Augustus Brown, W. W. Freeman and Henry Hetflebower.

AGRICULTURAL HALL.—John Welsh, Superintendent; S. D. Wilcox, Henry Lashley, N. Granger and L. Ford.

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES.—J. B. Robinson, Chairman; Committee, Edward Brockbank, Wm. Rideout, Albert Royce and Wm. Watson.

MILITARY COMPANY.—Gen. Geo. E. Welles, Chairman; Committee, Col. D. F. DeWolf, Gen. C. C. Doolittle, Col. Albert Moore, Capt. F. H. Dowling, and Capt. H. G. Newbery.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.—R. C. Thompson, Chairman; Committee, Levi Rosen, Mrs. C. W. Ferguson, Mrs. Giles Mallett and Mrs. Charles Crane.

OHIO STATISTICS.

The Secretary of State's Annual Report—Interesting and Valuable Statistics.

Hon. Allen T. Wikoff, Secretary of State, has just completed the compilation of statistics for his report for the year ending November 15, 1873. Advance sheets have been issued to the press, and from these we glean the facts following. This Report is very complete, embracing many statistics not found in reports of this character. The Secretary gives a complete list of the Territorial and State Governors from the year 1788, with the dates of the commencement and expiration of their respective terms, with historic notes; a complete list of Senators and Representatives in Congress since the organization of the Territorial Government, with their counties, dates of terms of office, and notes; together with many similar historical facts. He also gives very complete election statistics, and urges upon the Legislature the importance of more stringent laws to compel Assessors to be more careful in the collection of statistics.

CORPORATIONS.

Charters have been granted during the year to four hundred and five companies and associations, with an aggregate capital stock of $68 267,000; twenty-four companies increased their capital stock $23,347,750 in the aggregate; four reduced their capital $382,000, leaving the net authorized capital during the year $91,614,750. Three thousand seven hundred and one corporations have been chartered under general laws since the adoption of the Constitution of 1851, with an aggregate capital stock of $811,659,129, of which one hundred and twenty-one increased their capital $70,462,854, and thirty-one reduced their capital $7 002,100, giving an authorized capital to corporations at the close of the last fiscal year of $875,119,613. The several county auditors report eleven hundred and forty-eight corporations doing business in the State in 1873.

GRAIN CROPS.

The statistics of the agricultural products of the State for each year are collected by the township assessors in the following spring. The grain crops of 1872 are shown by the assessors' returns to be as follows:

Crop.	Acres.	Bushels.
Corn	2,520,253	103,053,234
Oats	971,494	24,825,745
Wheat	1,611,217	18,087,664
Barley	72,483	1,528,266
Rye	23,166	250,843
Buckwheat	31,882	266,807
Totals	5,235,495	149,057,556

This shows a decrease of 6,823,201 bushels as compared with the aggregate of the grain crops of 1871, being a decrease in oats, wheat, barley and rye, and an increase in corn and buckwheat, as given in the following table:

Crop.	Bush. in 1871.	Bush in 1872.	Increase	Decr'se
Corn	94,383,060	103,05 ,234	4,690,174	
Oats	32,696,107	25,825,742		6,870,365
Wheat	24,274,378	18,087,664		4,186,714
Barley	1,941,049	1,528,266		412,974
Rye	428,044	250,843		177,171
Buck'wt.	177,908	266,807	88,864	
Totals	155,880,737	149,057,556	4,779,043	5,442,9 0

The average aggregate for the last six preceding years is 121,885,816 bushels, which amount is 27,221,740 bushels less than that produced in 1872.

An analysis of the agriculture of the State for a series of years is shown in the statements following:

WHEAT FOR 1872.

Acres sown	1,611,217
Bushels produced	18,087,664
Average per acre	11 22

This is 56,442 acres less than sown in 1871, and 65,994 acres less than the average for the last fifteen years. The number of bushels is 4,185 714 less than the crop of 1871, and 251 491 less than the average for the last fifteen years. The average yield per acre for the same series of years is 10.93 bushels, being .29 less than the average for 1872.

Tables following show the averages of the wheat crop per acre, in Ohio, from 1858 to 1872, the least being 4.50 in 1866, the greatest 13.27 in 1871—in 1872, 11.22; that the average yield in 1872 in the 18 counties raising over 300,000 bushels each, was 13.04 bushels per acre; that Ohio is the seventh of the fifteen great wheat growing States in 1871 and 1872, California, Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana preceding her in the order named. From 1871 to 1872 there was a decrease in the average number of bushels per acre as follows: In the Northern District, 1.46 bushels; in the Central District, 3 51 bushels; and in the Southern District, .20 bushels.

CORN.

The corn crop of the State in 1872 is reported as follows:

Acres planted	2,520,253
Bushels produced	103,053,234
Average bushels per acre	40.89

This crop is the largest ever raised in the State, and exceeds that of 1871 by 4,690,174 bushels, averaging 4.22 bushels per acre more than for that year. It exceeds the average yearly production for the previous twenty two years by 33,717,499 bushels, and the average yield per acre is 7 84 bushels more than for that time.

General average of the Maumee Valley, 1868 30 22 bushels; 1869, 17.57 bushes; 1870 39.65 bushels; 1871, 39.68 bushels; 1872 39.74 bushels.

General average of the Miami Valley: 1868, 38.12 bushels, 1869, 30.07 bushels; 1870, 38 92 bushels; 1871, 40.43 bushels; 1872, 41 82 bushels.

General average of the Scioto Valley: 1868, 34 62 bushels; 1869 27.86 bushels; 1870, 36 16 bushels; 1871, 53.39 bushels; 1872, 40.97 bushels.

General average of the Hocking Valley: 1868, 34.98 bushels; 1869, 29.96 bushels; 1870 34.04 bushels; 1871, 31.75 bushels; 1872, 35 65 bushels.

General average of the Muskingum Valley: 1868, 33.69 bushels; 1869, 32.78 bushels; 1870 37.59 bushels; 1871, 38 68 bushels; 1872, 42 59 bushels.

General average of the Western Reserve: 1868, 37 89 bushels; 1869, 32.24 bushels; 1870, 44.60 bushels; 1871, 43.75 bushels; 1872 47 41 bushels.

General average of the Ohio river counties: 1868, 29.78 bushels; 1869, 28.25 bushels; 1870 33.16 bushels; 1871, 37.04 bushels; 1872, 35.15 bushels.

OATS.

The oat crop of the State for 1872 is reported as follows:

Acres sown	971,494
Bushels produced	25,825,742
Average bushels per acre	26.58

BARLEY.

The barley crop of the State for 1872 is reported as follows:

Acres sown	72,483
Bushels produced	1,528,266
Average yield per acre	21.08

The average yield per acre, in 1872, is 2.08 bushels above that for the ten previous years.

BUCKWHEAT.

The crop of buckwheat produced in 1872 was as follows:

Acres sown	34,882
Bushels produced	266,807
Average yield per acre	7 65

Compared with the crop of 1871 this shows the following results:

Increase in acres sown	19,810
Increase in bushels produced	88,923
Decrease in average yield per acre	4.23

RYE.

The production in the State in 1872 was as follows:

Acres sown	35,198
Bushels produced	295,443
Average yield per acre	11.75

POTATOES.

The production in the State in 1872 was as follows:

Acres planted	105,806
Bushels produced	7,802,297
Average yield per acre	73.96

A comparison with the crop of 1871 shows the increase in the number of acres planted to be 5,566, and the decrease in the number of bushels produced to be 922,896.

OTHER PRODUCTS.

Sweet Potatoes—increase of 333 acres, and decrease of 6 bushels in average yield. Hay—average number of tons per acre in 1872, .96. Flax—decrease of 13,785 acres, and decrease of 15 416,733 pounds of fibre. Tobacco—increase of 17 365 acres, and decrease in average yield of 498 pounds. Butter—increase in pounds, 418 120. Cheese—increase in pounds, 2 009,705. Sorghum—12,932 acres planted in 1872; average of 74 86 gallons per acre. Maple sugar, 2,690,011 pounds in 1872; 356 320 gallons of syrup. Pasturage—4,418,263 acres. Uncultivated land—5,538,865.

GRAPES AND WINE.

The cultivation of the Catawba grape is found to be unprofitable, especially in the Southern part of the State, on account of its liability to mildew and rot, and hence it is being abandoned and more hardy varieties are taking its place.

Acres planted in 1872	941
Acres in vineyard	18,111
Pounds of grapes gathered	10,076,427
Gallons of wine pressed	422,920

ORCHARDS.

The number of acres in orchards in Ohio, and their products in 1872, were reported as follows:

Acres in orchards	391,350
Bushels of apples gathered	21,632,475
" peaches "	400,619
" pears "	158,908

HORSES.

Number of horses listed for taxation in 1873	723,602
Value of same	$17,212,499
Average value	65.16

MULES.

Number in the State in 1873	29,738
Value	$ 1,702 924
Average value	71 74
Number in 1872	22,908
Value in 1872	$ 1,389,533
Average value in 1872	60 93

Increase in number, 780; in value, $113,374; in average value $2 51.

CATTLE.

The number and value of cattle reported by township assessors in 1873 are as follows:

Number	1,765,331
Value	$59,449,918
Average value	$19.68

A comparison with the previous year shows an increase in number of 3,708 head, a decrease in the value of $2,454,400, and a decrease of $1.42 in the average value.

SHEEP.

The number of sheep presented for taxation in Ohio in 1874 is	4,596,864
Value of same	$11,710,407
Average value	$2 55

A comparison with the returns for 1872 shows:

An increase in number of	161,966
A decrease in value of	$2,133,403
" average value of	$0.55

The number of sheep killed and injured by dogs in the last three years is 192,656, the total loss thus sustained is $481,836.14.

WOOL.

The returns of the assessors show the wool clip of 1872, in Ohio, to have been 17,536,209 pounds, which is 1 396,878 pounds more than the clip of 1871.

HOGS.

The number and value of hogs in Ohio, in 1873, are reported as follows:

Number of hogs	2,088,313
Value of same	$5,736,597
Average value	$2.75

A comparison with the report for 1872 shows as follows:

Decrease in number	297,941
Increase in value	$265,176
Increase in average value	$0.05

WATER SUPPLY.

President Edward Orton, of the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College, contributes a paper on "The Water Supply of Southwestern Ohio, in one of its Relations to the Public Health," in which he alludes to the fact that the drinking water of Southwestern Ohio, outside at least of the larger towns, is almost entirely derived from wells, and elaborates on the proposition that the water obtained from wells is to be suspected of prejudicial quality, with better reason than that obtained from any other ordinary source of supply.

COAL.

The coal area of the State is 6,500,000 acres. The average aggregate thickness of the available seams is 20 feet. (The State geologists say this is a low estimate.) There are 27 cubic feet to the ton. This gives 209,733,333,340 tons for the State. At the rate the mines of the State now yield, this amount would not be exhausted in 51,200 years, or would stand the present draft on all the mines of the United States for 4,560 years; or, with a yearly product equal to that of the mines of Great Britain, it would last 1,600 years!

The counties wholly covered with coal are Manoning, Columbiana, Stark, Holmes, Tuscarawas, Carroll, Jefferson, Harrison, Belmont, Guernsey, Coshocton, Muskingum, Perry, Noble, Morgan, Monroe, Washington, Athens, Meigs, Gallia, Lawrence, and nearly all of Jackson. All the counties of which the eastern or southern parts only are covered with coal, are Trumbull, Portage, Summit, Medina, Wayne, Licking, Fairfield, Hocking, Vinton and Scioto.

The amount of coal mined in the State for a series of years, as returned by the assessors, is as follows:

	Bushels.
1840	5,515,469
1851	9,000,000
1860	20,000,000
1863	26,000,000
1864	40,000,000
1865	34,000,000
1866	42,000,000
1867	46,000,000
1868	53,000,000
1869	54,000,000
1870	47,000,000
1871	55,000,000
1872	110,000,000

IRON.

In 1872 336,758 tons of iron ore were mined in Carroll, Columbiana, Fairfield, Hocking, Jackson, Lawrence, Muskingum, Perry, Scioto, Stark, Trumbull, Tuscarawas, Vinton and Washington counties, giving employment to 2,598 hands, against 251,529 tons in 1870, and 1,754 hands.

The shipment of ore from Lake Superior in 1873, amounted to 1,066,875 tons.

The counties reported as producing pig iron in 1872 and 1873 are Belmont, Columbiana, Cuyahoga, Franklin, Gallia, Hocking, Jackson, Jefferson, Lawrence, Lucas, Mahoning, Muskingum, Paulding, Scioto, Stark, Trumbull, Tuscarawas, and Vinton.

The number of tons of pig iron reported by assessors in 1872 (leaving out six counties) was 209 803; the number of tons reported by manufacturers in 1872 (including all the counties above named) was 426 026 of which Franklin county reported 6 250. For the first six months of 1873, the manufacturers report 190,964 tons, of which Franklin reports 5,450.

The report gives statistics of the manufacture of pig iron in Ohio, in 1872 and the first half of 1873, in minute detail. It shows that Ohio produced 12.94 per cent. of all the iron and steel rails manufactured in the United States in 1872, ranking as the second State in the department.

In the production of steel rails Ohio also ranks second—Pennsylvania producing 38,463 tons; Ohio, 22,000 tons; Illinois, 15,930 tons; and New York, 17,677 tons. No other States made Bessemer rails in 1872.

BANKS.

From the elaborate statistics under this head we select the following:

Under the act of Congress of February 25, 1863, there have been organized 2,109 national banks, of which 32 have failed, and 117 have gone into voluntary liquidation under section 42 of the act, leaving 1,980 doing business on November 1, 1873. The whole amount of circulation authorized by law upon the basis of population and wealth is $354 000,000. Of this the apportionment to Ohio on population is $12,234,726, on wealth, $13,151,100; total, $25 385,826. The amount outstanding and authorized is $23,876,370; deficiency, $1,509 456.

The amount of legal tender notes now authorized to be issued in the United States is $356,000,000, or $2,000,000 more than the amount of National bank notes issued.

The number of National banks organized in Ohio, as reported November 1, 1873, is 180; closed and closing, 12; in operation, 168; capital paid in of banks in operation, $28,883,000; circulation, $23,201,635; bonds on deposit, $26,127,750, circulation issued, $21,572,610; circulation redeemed, $7,948,240; circulation outstanding, $23,624,370.

SOCIAL AND VITAL STATISTICS.

Under this head are full statistics, tabulated by counties, of marriages, births, deaths, causes of deaths, comparison of deaths with population, etc.

The number of births reported by the assessors in 1870 was 61,198; in 1871, 59,957; in 1872, 61,210.

The total number of deaths in Ohio during the year ending March 31, 1873, as reported to the probate judges, is 27,112. The number for the three preceding years was reported as follows: 1870, 29,568; 1871, 22,149; 1872, 25,202.

DIVORCE.

Of the 1,124 divorces granted in Ohio in 1873, 796 were on application of the wife, and 328 on application of the husband. The ratio of total number of divorces to marriages in 1873, is 1 to 23. The ratio of divorces for each specific cause to total number of marriages, is as follows: Adultery of husband, 1 to 210; do. of wife, 1 to 190; absence and neglect of husband, 1 to 74; do. of wife, 1 to 171; cruelty of husband, 1 to 166; do. of wife, 1 to 1,764; drunkenness of husband, 1 to 210; do. of wife, 1 to 3,307; fraud of husband, 1 to 4,410; do. of wife, 1 to 4,410; miscellaneous causes by husband, 1 to 1,102; and do. by wife, 1 to 4,410.

Civil judgments, naturalizations and education occupy considerable space in the report.

POPULATION.

The tables of population are complete and of great value. The subdivisions are as to native and foreign-born, as to age, as to white and colored, etc. A very interesting feature of this part of the report is a tabulation showing the excess of males over females, or vice-versa at certain ages. For instance, the table of native white population of Ohio shows that from the age of one or under to fifteen, there is an excess of males over females—at fifteen an excess of 3,535 males; from the age of fifteen to forty-five, an excess of females; from forty-five to fifty, a small excess of females; from fifty to fifty-five, an excess of females; from that to eighty, an excess of males; and from that to one hundred or over, an excess of females. Taking all ages, the females are 15,802 in excess. This compilation is new.

Statistics under the head of Climate, Pauperism, Crime, Punishments and Costs, conclude one of the most comprehensive and valuable reports that has been issued in Ohio.

TEMPERANCE.

Woman's Movement in East Toledo—Preparing for the Onslaught—Matters Elsewhere.

The women of East Toledo, fully awake to the requirements of the hour, have begun the temperance movement with a system that promises to crown their efforts with success. Friday a meeting was held upon that side of the river, in the Baptist Church, and was largely attended and enthusiastic throughout. The permanent officers of the organization are as follows:

President—Mrs. Alfred Wilkin.

Vice Presidents—Mrs. Rev. John Frazer, Mrs. Rev. S. G. Dawson, and Mrs. Rev. Bethard.

Secretary and Treasurer—Miss Lila Mattocks.

Executive Committee.—Mrs. E. J. Woodruff, Mrs. Augustus Brown, and Mrs. E. B. Phillips.

An Advisory Committee of ten, composed of the pastors of the several churches on the East side, together with the prominent residents, was appointed, and recommended the following pledge, which was adopted, and will be submitted to the people for signatures:

We, the undersigned, business men and citizens of the East Side, hereby pledge ourselves to sustain by our sympathies, labor and pecuniary aid, the Woman's Temperance Movement in this portion of the city of Toledo, as conducted by the Ladies Temperance Union.

After some further discussion regarding the mode of procedure to be adopted in the furtherance of reform, the meeting adjourned until next week.

MEETINGS APPOINTED.

At the Christian Church, on Eleventh street, a meeting will be held Friday evening; also at St. John's M. E. Church on Magnolia street.

A meeting will be held Saturday evening at the First Presbyterian Church, and one at Lyceum Hall on Sunday afternoon, which will be addressed by Van Pelt, the reformed "saloonsale."

At Westminster Church on Monday evening a meeting will be held for the discussion of this all-absorbing question.

The committee consisting of one lady member from each of the city Churches, met at the Y. M. C. A. rooms Thursday afternoon for the perfecting of a constitution and code of by-laws for the government of the Woman's Movement in this city. Their report will be submitted to the meeting which occurs at St. Paul's Church to-morrow evening.

ELSEWHERE.

Throughout neighboring towns the spirit of temperance is making its presence known and the good work is being successfully prosecuted.

BRYAN.

This is court week at Bryan, and quite a number of indictments have been found by the Grand Jury against liquor dealers. The moral pressure is so strong as to reinvigorate the "dead law," and it will be enforced here if it is thought to its fullest measure.

LIMA.

The crusade commenced here last week, and although it has not yet assumed its most dangerous phase, it is rapidly tending that way. Pledges have been prepared for doctors, lawyers, druggists, tapers and sellers of all classes and are being circulated with encouraging success. Meetings are being held nightly at the various churches. At Delphos, in the same county active measures are in progress and women in the lead.

MAUMEE CITY.

The women have thus far succeeded in closing five saloons, which have heretofore been well patronized, viz: J. Trombla's, P. McGovern's, Jno. Myer's, A. Harding's and A. Neufer's. These yet remaining open are of the very worst type, and their owners the hardest class of humanity to deal with. But the women do not despair, and have submitted propositions to them which, if not accepted, will inaugurate another system of work, less peaceful in its nature. A mass meeting is called for next Saturday night, when reports of the various committees will be submitted.

One saloon keeper, who still holds out, has named his manifesto. He will sell out his entire stock and fixtures (real value about $250) for the sum of $5,000, and promises to run the business if allowed a pension of $1,500 per annum by the town Council. The proposition has not yet been accepted.

No stone will be left unturned to root out this evil, and coercion will be resorted to if peaceful overtures are not accepted. The men pledge time and money to aid the women in their work.

NAPOLEON.

At this point the crusade has not yet been fully determined on, but prayer meetings are being held, and there is no lack of energy and enthusiasm to effect reform, if it is once started. The "saloonatics" are on the anxious seat, and some are offering to dispose of their stocks on "reasonable terms."

WESTON.

On Monday last the ladies held a meeting at one of the churches, for the purpose of taking steps to begin the crusade upon the saloons of that place.

FINDLAY.

The temperance crusade in Findlay is fully inaugurated. Prayer meetings have been held in all the churches, $10,000 have been subscribed to back up the movement, and the Hancock County Council of Patrons of Husbandry have adopted resolutions pledging its *moral* and *material aid* to the ladies. The ladies are fully alive to the requirements of the occasion, and are making it "warm" for the "benzine" dealers.

MIDDLETOWN.

From an exchange we learn that aggressive measures were begun here last week. On Wednesday 112 women formed into procession from the M. E. Church, and marched to Bowman's saloon, the largest in the place, where they were kindly received by Mr. Bowman. After a few prayers and singing of hymns, the procession moved to Thompson's saloon, and thence to the U. S. Hotel. After the usual exercises the meeting adjourned to meet at two o'clock, with no better success than in the morning. Thursday Mr. Thompson signed the pledge, and the ladies broke his bottles on the curb stones. Mr. Furry, of the U. S. Hotel, also pledged his word and honor to quit the business. On Saturday, amid ringing of bells and firing of cannon, Mr. Bowman made his appearance on the balcony of his house with a white flag as a token of surrender, and also signed the pledge.

MICHIGAN.

At Tecumseh, Hillsdale, Riga and, in fact, in most of the towns in the southern and southeastern portions of Michigan the "tidal wave" has been felt, and is moving forward, engulfing all those who oppose its progress. There is a fair prospect for active or direct measures being taken in most of the places against the liquor sellers, in the form of praying crusaders.

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL.

List of Assignments for Next Week.

The following are the assignments made in the Common Pleas Court this morning:

CIVIL.

FRIDAY, MARCH 20TH.

1185—John Frear vs. Francis P. Frear.

TUESDAY, MARCH 24TH.

1—9408—C Koch et al vs. J. G. Doering et al.

8—10724—Chas. M. Barrett et al vs. Thos. Morris et al.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25TH.

11473—Geo. E. Wells vs. I. M. Kelsey et al.

11438—Frank J. Scott vs. Geo. Sweney.

THURSDAY, MARCH 26TH.

11356—P. T. Clark et al vs. G. W. Beecher et al.

FRIDAY, MARCH 20TH.

18—11282—R. E. Richards vs. H. P. Glann.

CRIMINAL.

TUESDAY, MARCH 24TH.

No. 616 Ohio vs. Oswald.
No. 525 Ohio vs. Levi Peters.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25TH.

No. 619 Ohio vs. Warwick.
No. 634 Ohio vs. O'Brien.
No. 635 Ohio vs. Burnstein.

Fulton County.

WAUSEON.

The Fulton County Teachers' Association will meet on Saturday, March 14th, at the Town Hall, in Chesterfield.—There will be a regular meeting of the Board of the Fulton County Agricultural Society on Saturday, April 4th, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M.—The roads near Wauseon are almost impassable.—When a dog in Wauseon steals meat they call him "a valuable hunting dog."—The Wauseon Dramatic Club will present "Hidden Hand" at Cheadle's Hall, Wauseon, on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, March 18th and 19th, 1874.—An old man named Maurice Welch, while going from the lock opposite Grand Rapids, up to Providence, last Monday, being intoxicated, fell off the tow-path and was drowned. The body was recovered the following day.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches."—Coughs and Colds are often overlooked. A continuance for any length of time causes irritation of the Lungs or some chronic Throat Disease. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are an effectual COUGH REMEDY.

☞Why do physicians purchase *Kearney's Extract Buchu*, destroy the wrappers and use it in their practice under the guise of their own prescriptions in cases of gravel, dropsy, gout, B

THE WOMEN TRIUMPHANT.

The Constitutional Convention, after having voted down the proposition to submit the question of woman suffrage to a vote of the people, finally reconsidered their action, and the proposition was carried by a vote of 48 to 30. The question comes up as a separate proposition, to be voted upon at the same time that the people vote upon the new Constitution. This is a triumph for the women of this State which must greatly strengthen their hopes and nerve their energies for the other and greater victory at the polls.

THE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Representative THOMPSON has introduced a bill in the House authorizing a vote of the people on a proposition to levy a tax of three-tenths of a mill on the dollar, for the enlargement and improvement of the county fair grounds.

The bill will, we think, become a law, and then the people should vote aye unanimously. The State Fair is located for five years at Columbus, Cleveland has a permanent exposition, and the Northwest needs one. If this tax should be voted, and the citizens of Toledo follow it up with a guarantee subscription of $100,000, we could have an exposition at Toledo, every year, for Ohio, Michigan and Indiana, that would equal in extent the famous State Fairs held here, and be, as they were, of incalculable benefit to to the city and county.

By all means, let the tax be voted, and then let it be followed up by vigorous action on the part of the citizens.

RAILROADS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

We are indebted to Hon. R. C. THOMPSON for a copy of a bill introduced into the State Senate by Mr. THOMPSON, of Franklin, to amend section five of the act passed May 5, 1873, entitled "an act to authorize the increase of capital stock of railroad companies." The amendment proposed is as follows:

Section 5. That any railroad company heretofore or that may hereafter be incorporated under the laws of this State, or the purchasers of any railroad within this State, which has been or may be hereafter sold pursuant to judicial order or decree, or the assigns of such persons organized and acting as a company, may, for the purpose of constructing or completing its line of road, borrow money and issue its bonds to an amount not exceeding two-thirds of its capital stock at the time, for the purpose of extending the line of its road, laying double or additional tracks, in whole or in part, or constructing authorized branch roads, or increasing its machinery, rolling stock, depots, shops, or other improvements, or paying its unfunded debts, or redeeming its bonds; Provided, that before creating a debt or issuing bonds for any of the purposes last above specified, the consent of the holders of a majority of the stock of te company, (or of the subscription thereto in case the stock has not been issued,) as the same shall stand upon the books of the company at the time of voting shall be first had, by a vote of the holders aforesaid, in person or by proxy, at a meeting thereof, to be called by order of the board of directors of the company at its principal office, by publication for not less than two weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the county where such principal office is located. All bonds or other evidences of indebtedness issued under the provisions of this act may be made convertible or otherwise, at any rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent., payable annually or semi-annually, and may be negotiated and sold at such times and places within or without the State, and at such rates as the directors of said company may deem for its best interests; and such company may secure such bonds or evidence of indebtedness by deed of trust, mortgage or pledge, or otherwise, of the whole or any part of its property, real and personal, including its franchises, capital stock, roads, fixtures, equipments and other property, with the income and resources thereof, in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "an act to regulate railroad mortgages," passed February 9, 1853, (1 S. & C., 322.)

We are content to await the facts, and in the meantime are firm in the belief that Gen. Sherwood did what he deemed best, under the circumstances. Viewing the matter in any light the BLADE's censure of our member looks as though it was gagging at a gnat, after swallowing a pretty large camel not many months ago.—*Bowling Green Sentinel.*

Mr. McMaken, for whom we have great respect, is understood to have received his appointment in a very questionable manner, and his deception might be considered, in the eternal fitness of things, not entirely inappropriate. And whatever connection our Representative in Congress may have had in the matter, we take it upon ourself to say, will be found to be entirely honorable, and nothing more than what was his right and duty to do.—*Napoleon Signal.*

If the editors of the *Sentinel* and *Signal* will take the trouble to read what the BLADE has said concerning the removal of Mr. M'MAKEN, they may discover that we have not raised the question of personal preference in this contest, but have based our opposition to the change solely upon the grounds that the removal of M'MAKEN, in the midst of his term of office, without cause, was in violation of the policy adopted by the Administration and the clearly expressed views of the Republican party, and that it was an indorsement of the doctrine that the Government offices are the private property of members of Congress, to be disposed of, not only without regard to, but in defiance of the clearly expressed wishes of the people interested. Will our neighbors of the *Sentinel* and *Signal* give us their views upon these points? Perhaps they may be able to throw some new light upon the subject.

☞ Statistics show that the number of marriages in Ohio is decreasing, and the births are less, while the divorces are increasing, and are now ten per cent. in their application to the number of those who enter the marriage relation. This is not a very inviting picture to look upon, but it is the best the collector of statistics has to offer.

☞ The Constitutional Convention proposes to adjourn on the last day of March. They have labored diligently, the greater part of their time having been occupied in defeating objectionable propositions. The proposed changes in the Constitution will be comparatively few, and they are not of a radical character.

☞ The Democratic State Central Committee have decided to hold their nominating convention on the 15th of July. There was quite rough weather in the committee, the breeze growing out of differences of opinion as to the time when the convention should be held.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Naturalized Citizens—Woman Suffrage.

Correspondence Toledo Blade.

CINCINNATI, March 19, 1874.

There was present at roll call Wednesday morning 80 members. The discussion on the first section of the article on elective franchise has occupied the time of the Convention since yesterday morning, an attempt being made by the committee to so change the present constitution that a foreigner who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States and has resided in the State one year, shall have the right to vote at all the elections; but from present indications the Convention seem inclined to stick to the present system, which provides that the foreigner can vote only after he becomes naturalized and a citizen of the United States. A motion was made to so modify as to allow foreigners to vote for all township and municipal officers after they had declared their intention to become citizens and resided in the State one year, and of the township or ward six months, which motion was lost—29 for, 38 against.

The article on Election and Franhcise was gone through with without any material changes from the article in the old constitution, although there has been some slight changes, and the Convention is at present considering Mr. Voris' proposition on Woman Suffrage, which provides that every citizen of the United States, of the age of 21 years, who shall have been a resident of the State one year next preceding the election, and of the county, township or ward in which he or she resides, &c., which is by the Committee on Woman Suffrage proposed to be submitted separately and at the same time the proposed Constitution is submitted, and if a majority are in favor of the section, then it shall become a part of this Constitution. This being a question in which the women are slightly interested, the Hall is well represented by them, and from their appearance one would come to the conclusion that they might exercise the right to vote with the utmost safety, both to the State and to themselves. CINCINNATI.

IN MEMORIAM.

Our Colored Citizens in Council—They Take Action Regarding the Death of Hon. Chas. Sumner.

As was announced in the BLADE of Wednesday, a number of our prominent colored citizens assembled Friday evening, in the lecture room of Warren Chapel, for the purpose of taking appropriate action regarding the death of the Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, whose life-long efforts have been directed toward the advancement of that race.

Mr. GEORGE FIELDS presided, and the duties of Secretary devolved upon Mr. MASSINBURG.

The object of the meeting, which was preliminary in character, was feelingly stated and the determination to hold one at White's Hall, on Sunday evening, the 15th inst., at seven and a half o'clock, was announced. A committee consisting of Messrs. MERRITT, WATKINS and BELL, reported having received from Mr. DENNIS COGHLIN the free use of White's Hall for that evening

A committee on resolutions consisting of the following was then appointed: J. Madison Bell, W. L. Waring, J. C. Griener, J. H. Turpen and R. Meredith.

Brief speeches were then made by the following gentlemen, detailing the many kindnesses and enlarged advantages to their race growing out of the action of the deceased, in whose memory they had gathered together to honor: Messrs. Revels, Bell, Waring, Meredith, Wadkins and Talbert.

For the meeting at White's Hall on Sunday evening Mr. W. H. Meredith was chosen presiding officer with the following named vice-Presidents: J. W. Wadkins, J. Garrett, J. R. Moore, David Gattrell, C. W. Boyd, L. B. Griffin, H. J. Lewis, Henry Jackson, Carter Ferguson, John Brown, Israel Bow and George Fields. Secretaries: Messrs. Lott, Massinburg and Hamlin.

To the following committee was assigned the duty of properly draping the hall for the proposed meeting: Messrs. Benjamin Talbot, J. W. Young, W. R. Revels, Henry Harris and George Rembly.

After adopting the following order of exercises the meeting then adjourned:

1. Reading Scriptures by Rev. Mr. Meridith.
2. Invocation, by Rev. Elder Terpin.
3. Singing by a select choir.
4. Orations by Revs. Elder Terpin and R. Meridith, J. Madison Bell and others.

"SERPENT AND ADDER."

The Temperance Tidal Wave in Toledo—Woman's Meeting Friday—Earnestness and Enthusiasm—Future Action—The Movement Elsewhere.

The woman's temperance movement was inaugurated in Toledo Friday by the holding of a meeting at the First Congregational Church, in the afternoon, at which was manifested more genuine enthusiasm and fitness for the great work of reformation than has been before witnessed in our midst. The ladies present had assembled for earnest and prayerful consideration of the duties growing out of the needs of the hour, the performance of which devolved upon them, and throughout the meeting manifested a thorough comprehension of all that was required of them. The costs were counted and weighed, and the indications were that when the crusaders took the field against the common enemy, they would be prepared to carry the contest into victory. There were a number present who came prepared for immediate action, but wiser judgment prevailed and it was determined to make no imperfect move, but to await until there was complete organization and perfect unity.

There were about

200 LADIES PRESENT,

the chair being occupied by Mrs. Dr. DONELSON, and Mrs. ANDREWS was made Secretary of meeting. Mrs. DONELSON is a lady eminently fitted to preside at such a meeting, her very appearance and manner being suggestive of energy and enterprise, and her earnestness communicates itself to all within hearing of her voice. She has a voice clear and pleasant to the ear, and her remarks are aimed directly at the point in hand, and a listener is not forced to journey through circuitous routes to learn her views and opinions.

She was the first speaker of the meeting and announced her views with demistakable clearness. The work of eradicating the evil of intemperance was not to be undertaken without due consideration. While it had been successfully prosecuted elsewhere, this could be neither reason or excuse for rushing blindly into it here without duly weighing all that would stand in the way to success. This was the first women's meeting in Toledo, and it should not be marred by injudicious action. It was the duty of the women of Toledo to announce to their striving sisters elsewhere, their sympathy, and to lend encouragement in carrying forward the work of reformation, which was in progress elsewhere.

Mrs. Parks was

THE NEXT SPEAKER.

She thought it a Heaven appointed work,—this one of reform—and it was their duty to put their shoulders to the wheel and never falter until humanity had been helped through the mire of iniquity. In her opinion this was the time for active measures. The people were ready; the temperance believer to give aid and countenance; the intemperate to see the error of their ways and the saloon keepers to hang out the white flag and capitulate.

THE THIRD SPEAKER

was Mrs. Brinkerhoff who thought in case a movement was immediately set on foot, there could be no such word as fail. It was God's work they had been assigned to do, and to falter and doubt was ill-becoming in any of His worshipers. He was all-powerful and would aid them in overcoming the greatest evil of the world.

Mrs. Slevin then led the meeting in earnest prayer to God, for guidance in the great work.

After some desultory talk a Committee on Constitution and By-Laws was appointed, consisting of one member from each church; also a committee of three to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting. The latter committee reported as follows:

RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, We, the women of Toledo, have received daily tiding of the success of temperance from all parts of the land, brought by woman's prayers to God, and kindly intercessions with dealers in alcoholic liquors, and being deeply impressed with the sufferings and needs of our own City.

Resolved, That we do heartily express our sympathy with this movement to suppress great evil of intemperance.

Resolved, That we will join our prayers and labors to theirs, looking and hoping for speedy and complete success.

After some discussion it was determined to hold another meeting in St. Paul's lecture room, on Saturday next, at which time will be submitted the report of the committee on Constitution and By Laws. (This committee will meet this afternoon at 3 o'clock, in the Y. M. C. A. rooms.)

An adjournment was then had.

THE DEVOTIONAL MEETING

at St. Paul's Church last evening was largely attended, and many earnest supplications were offered up for the success of the movement against intemperance. Prayer meetings will be held in the various churches this evening.

Temperance in the Neighborhood

The Temperance Tidal Wave seems to have swept pretty generally through the towns in our neighborhood, and in most of them the cold-water advocates are up and doing. In some the crusade has opened with favorable results, and in others preparations are going forward to that end.

PERRYSBURG.

At Perrysburg matters have assumed a shape that threaten the liquor dealers with an entire stoppage of business. At a meeting held last week over one hundred ladies signed a pledge to do all in their power to banish intemperance, and to proceed at once to their work. Officers were chosen as follows:

President—Mrs. J. S. Ellis.

Vice Presidents—Mrs. G. A. Adams and Mrs. Addison Smith.

Secretaries—Mrs. Jas. P. Averill and Mrs. W. J. Denison.

A grand temperance mass meeting was held at the Presbyterian Church Sunday night. An eloquent sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Love, and earnest addresses were made by Prof. Troup and Revs. Yeager and Johnson.

Steps were taken for the formation of a "Gentlemen's Temperance League," and the following committee was appointed to co-operate with the ladies:

Messrs. J. O. Troup, O. A. Forbes, Wm. Cook, John Yeager and John Holliger.

It is thought that work will be commenced at once, and that before the coming of another Sabbath there will be less of evil requiring Divine forgiveness.

MAUMEE CITY.

At Maumee there is an activity in the temperance movement that bodes no good to liquor dealers. The ladies have signed the pledge to the number of a hundred or more, and were to have commenced or rather renewed their attack upon the "saloonists" yesterday.

There are a number of villainous "holes" in this burg that have been the ruin of a good many families, and the women are bound to hold out until every one is closed, and the curse of intemperance removed from their midst.

MILAN.

A correspondent writing from Milan under date of the 11th inst., says:

"A general and full meeting of citizens was held last evening at Good Templars' Hall, for conference as to the best method of proceedure in the temperance cause. The meeting was conducted with becoming quietness and order, nothing of special note occurring, and finally adjourned to meet again on Friday evening next. The interval to be devoted, by those so inclined, to private prayer for guidance as to means and aid in using them for suppressing our great and increasing local evil of intemperance. It is supposed that a movement will soon be made, similar to that in other towns."

MANSFIELD.

From Mansfield under date of the 10th our correspondent writes as follows:

The mass meeting at the Congregational Church last evening, under the auspices of the ladies' temperance movement, was large. I think there were about 2,000 people present. The feeling evinced in the President's address and all the speakers, was more of firm purpose than excitement. Mrs. J. H. Reed, President, announced that 372 of the ladies of the city had voluntarily pledged themselves to the great work of eradicating liquor selling, kindly if they could, forcibly if they must. The clergy and other gentlemen present wished them God speed. Mrs. Kelly, of Chicago, gave her experience in other parts of the State. Prayer meetings are to be held to-day in all the churches, and Rev. Dr. Merrick, of Delaware, will address an audience this evening on the all-absorbing topic.

BRYAN.

At this point the temperance crusade is in full blast. At a mass meeting held a few evenings since, Committees were appointed to prepare a line of action, and to draft Constitution and by-laws. Meetings are being held every night, and on Saturday evening another mass meeting will be held, when reports of the committees will be heard, and the movement opened.

SEIZE THE ADVANTAGE!

Toledo's Race With Detroit for Western Trade.

Regarding the discussion which has arisen over the proposed bridging of the Detroit River, and what has been said concerning the same, by Hon. J. F. Joy, the railway capitalist, the Ypsilanti *Sentinel* airs its opinion as follows:

"With a keen foresight Mr. Joy is convinced that at no distant day the immense trade of the growing West will be diverged to the Atlantic coast by lines south of the lakes through the Michigan Southern and other roads, unless increased facilities for transporting freight are furnished at Detroit. Toledo, ever ready to seize the least advantage, and especially to attract trade from Detroit, scents the game from afar off. She is laboring to make the grand terminus (and in fact in this case it would become a terminus of roads) at Jackson. The grand lines leading from Chicago, through Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania are already rejoicing over an anticipated easy victory. In the meantime what are many of the leading men of Detroit doing? Fighting the only measure that will prevent Detroit from relapsing into an insignificant trading port. The tunneling of the river has proved a failure. Can it be that interested cities, especially Toledo, has sent a Trojan horse into Detroit, and thus, while Detroit citizens are quarreling and dallying, carry off the prize. We have read and weighed the arguments, pro and con, and we are convinced that the river can be bridged without any special detriment to the shipping interests of either Detroit or any other commercial center of the country."

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Wood County.

BOWLING GREEN.

Bowling Green wants a jeweler.—District Court sits the 26th inst.—There is some talk of building an Advent Church in Bowling Green.—On the first Monday in April a Board of Education of Bowling Green will be elected.—The Board of County Commissioners was in session four days last week.—The public schools of Bowling Green will be under the charge of Mr. Wolf, of Delphos next term.—The Grangers of Wood county are daily gaining new accessions, and new lodges are being established.—On last Tuesday night the store of J. V. Owens was broken into and about $1,000 worth of goods and currency taken.

J. H. H. RANSOM,

(Successors to L. E. Mulford,)

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COUNTY FINANCES.

THE following is a correct statement of the several County Funds, in the Lucas County Treasury, at the close of business on the 10th day of March, A. D. 1874.

Fund.	Amount.
Asylum	$ 6 506 77
Building	6,825 35
Bridge	14,887 15
Infirmary	598 96
Debt and Expense	1,493 19
Ordinary	3,922 77
Carroll Ditch	25 53
Ditch No. 21	197 84
" " 50	41 58
" " 65	208 39
" " 71	37 18
" " 72½	114 84
" " 74	151 68
" " 81	71 24
Maumee City Dist. No. 1	396 24
" " " 2	3,479 75
Maumee City	1,453 93
Manhattan Township	1,014 19
Monclova Twp Ditch No. 1	41 70
Oregon Township	3,640 49
" Ditch No. 22	10 15
Providence Township	1,380 99
" Ditch No. 22	51 24
" " " 26	1 01
Peddler's License	5 00
Richfield Township fund	613 47
Brown Avenue Road Imp	8 7 34
Chase " "	373 68
Cole " "	706 65
Forks of Roads " "	514 43
Indiana " "	181 69
Detroit Avenue " "	80 45
Lagrange st. " "	259 10
" " 10 mill fund	265 34
Monclova Road Imp	238 46
Manhattan & 10-mile creek road imp.	429 92
River Road Toledo to Maumee, "	17 14
" " No. 377, imp	838 64
Roads, Nos. 248 & 264, 10 mill tax	58 72
" " 265 " "	16 01
" " 279 & 91, imp	148 81
" " 298 & 318, 10 mill tax	368 42
" " 368 " "	39 44
" " 376 " "	10 03
Toledo and Manhattan Plank road	1,442 18
Spencer township	291 14
Swanton "	99 95
Sylvania "	1,918 72
" Board of Education	2,081 61
" Corportaion	348 90
Section 16, interest	79 00
Tax sale, Redemption	43 31
Teacher's Institute	305 52
Toledo Board of Education	10,422 02
Waterville township	1,597 64
" District No. 2	507 48
Waynesfield township	239 62
Whitehouse Corporation	620 24
" Board of Education	595 85
Adams township	1,781 61
Total	$75,277 87
Keeler road, imp. fund, overpaid	227 59
Monroe st., " " "	113 72
Raab road, " " "	9 04
Sylvania and Washington imp. fund overpaid	35 03
Sylvania & Fulton Line, imp. fund overpaid	25 37
South street, imp. fund, overpaid	497 15
Ten Eyck " " "	69 45
Orders redeemed, Mar. 9th & 10th	7,473 43
Road certificates belonging to townships	889 07
Currency	66,097 48
Total	$75,277 87

WE hereby certify the above to be correct.

E. W. LENDERSON, County Auditor.

J. S. KOUNTZ, County Treasurer.

Toledo, Mar. 12th, 1874.

WANTED—By the New England Copying Company, 500 agents to canvass every town and county in the United States. We pay a good commission; a small capital only is required to start. For full particulars address LEWIS & MORGAN, Managers, No. 31 Summit street, Toledo O.

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Lot 74, on the corner of St. Clair and Adams street, 60 feet on St. Clair and 120 feet on Adams; one of the best business corners in the city. Good Brick House on the Lot.

Lot corner of Jefferson and Twentieth Sts., being 120 feet on Jefferson and 100 feet on Twentieth street. This is one of the finest lots on Jefferson street. Lot is enclosed with fence.

Lot on Tenth street, between Monroe and Jefferson streets, 66x160 feet; all graded for building; goes front and very desirable.

One of the best farms in Wood county, containing 166 acres; 100 acres cleared and under good cultivation; 60 acres wood land; a large log house, large frame barn; carriage house; stables and shed; a large young orchard, bearing some of the best fruit in the state. The farm is situated eight miles from Toledo, adjoining the flourishing Village of Millbury, at the Junction of the Cleveland & Toledo and Sandusky Branch Railroad; one fourth of the farm can be sold in village lots for more than will pay for the farm, if put in market.

All of the above property will be sold in payments of one-fourth down and the balance on long time at eight per cent. interest. Titles perfect. Enquire of

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All grades and thicknesses of Walnut, Newells Banisters, Flooring, Panels, Wainscoting Coffin Setts, one inch to twelve inch plank, Ash and Oak Flooring and Door Sills, and Red Oak Finishing Lumber.

We are Agents for The United States Lumber Seasoning Company, using Beach's High Pressure Steam Seasoning Process.

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Discriminating.

Another curious case has just been decided in a French law court. There is on French railways, a different charge for the carriage of common pears and apples, which require no special care in loading and unloading, and the more delicate varieties of fruit, such as apricots, peaches, grapes, and dessert apples and pears. Proceedings were recently taken by the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean Company against an employe of their own for defrauding them by sending quinces by rail, paying only the amount demanded for the carriage of common pears. The whole case, therefore, turned on this: Is the quince a pear or not? The station master, who represented the company, evidently regarded it as a disreputable interloper, neither pear nor apple. It was not eaten like a pear; it was never called a pear; and he altogether objected to swallowing such a definition of the quince. The court, however, decided for the defendant, on the ground that the pear is known to botanists as *Pyrus cydonia*, that the manner of eating a substance is no infallible predicate of its nature, and that the quince bears knocking about as much as a pear of the most degraded class.

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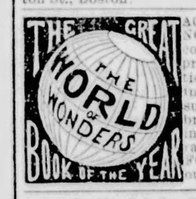

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Making Rich Manure.

The greatest need of our farming just now is, and in the future will be, the production of rich manure, and until every farm shall have a few feeding animals kept expressly with a view to the manufacture of manure, our agriculture will fail of securing its greatest profits. The present system of making and keeping manure is a most wasteful one. It is safe to say that at least fifty per cent. of the value of manure is lost by its exposure to the weather during a whole winter, at least under ordinary circumstances.

Although we have never made exact experiments, yet having during one winter kept several head of stock in a covered shed, constantly well bedded with straw, and allowed the manure to accumulate until spring beneath the cattle, we can testify to the merits of this system of feeding under cover. The stock were kept in the best of health. They exhibited the greatest contentment. They were cared for and kept clean by carding with the least trouble of any of our stock. The manure when removed in the spring was in the finest condition and showed its value by bringing a crop of potatoes, for which it was used, equal to 450 bushels of Early Rose and 600 of Harrison potatoes per acre respectively. When, therefore, we call attention to the following experiments by a prominent English farmer, it is with perfect confidence, as we have realized somewhat of the same results in our own experience. The experiments to which we refer were made by Lord Kinnaird, a large Scotch land-owner and farmer, who has followed the practice for over twenty years of feeding his cattle in covered courts or sheds in which the manure accumulates beneath the cattle during the whole winter or feeding season. Recently Lord Kinnaird planted potatoes upon four acres of land. Two acres were manured from the covered stalls or sheds, and two with barnyard manure of the ordinary kind. The character of the soil was exactly similar upon each of the plots, and they joined each other. The crops were as follows: Upon one acre with covered manure the yield was 472 bushels, and upon the other acre 443 bushels. With ordinary manure from the open barnyard the yield was 272 and 297 bushels upon each acre respectively. The following year these plots were sown with wheat, and the crops were, upon the first mentioned acre 55 bushels 5 pounds and 53 bushels 47 pounds; upon the last mentioned, 41 bushels 19 pounds and 42 bushels 38 pounds respectively. The difference in yield shows the extra value of the covered manure. In our own case 41 head of young stock (two year old heifers) were fed in a lean-to shed (40 by 12), the lumber for which cost less than $30, and the labor in putting it up less than $5. They were fed upon cut cornstalks, bran, and corn-meal from October to April, and were bedded with wheat straw quite plentifully. All through a cold winter the manure never became frozen, and it made a mass of the most compact kind three feet deep, so that there were 1,440 cubic feet or over 11 cords, which if it had been as loose as ordinary barnyard manure would have measured nearly twice as much. The slow fermentation it had undergone had completely rotted the straw and reduced it to the finest condition, so that it was removed with the greatest ease. The absence of any evaporation or exposure to the weather doubtless fully doubled the value of the manure, to say nothing of the saving of labor in the making and final handling of it.—*Agriculturist.*

Management of Fruit Trees.

I have set trees in both fall, winter and spring months, and with equal care in transplanting, find they grow about as well when set in either of those seasons. If the ground where the trees are set is high, mellow and well drained, they succeed equally as well when set in the fall as they do when transplanted in the spring. When I set them in the fall, I make a small mound around the base of the tree, so that the surface water may not settle and freeze around the roots, otherwise the tree might be injured by the ice or loosened by the fall or spring winds. I have set a few trees in December, as an experiment, and they succeed very well. To do this, I dug the holes where they were to be set before the ground froze and at the same time dug a trench about a foot in depth around the trees to be moved, and filled it with straw or leaves, and when the earth had become sufficiently frozen to adhere well to the roots, with a bar tipped the tree out and placed it, with the frozen dirt adhering to its roots, in the hole previously prepared. By this method the roots are but little injured and the tree is not checked in its growth. This method of transplanting cannot be conveniently adopted unless the trees are taken from a nursery near where they are to be set. But, as a general rule, the spring of the year seems the most appropriate season for setting trees. I have generally set my trees in the spring, as soon as the frost is out, and the ground is sufficiently dry to pulverize. Care should be had not to injure the roots in taking the trees up, and roots that have been cut with the spade or are broken, should be trimmed with a sharp knife, so as to leave a smooth cut at the end. I trim off about as much from the top of the tree when transplanting it, as I think has been broken from the roots by taking it up.

In trimming fruit trees I would never cut off a limb larger than the small end of a good stick, if I could avoid it, and it can be avoided by trimming when the limbs are small. Some years since I did as my neighbor had done, and trimmed my trees about once in ten years, and cut off all dead or unthrifty limbs, without regard to their size, and although I painted or tarred over the wounded parts, I found that large wounds made by the saw did not heal over till the wood had commenced to decay, which extended to the heart of the tree, and although they might survive eight or ten years, they became valueless and finally perished. Formerly I pruned my trees in spring, at the same time I grafted them—that is just before the buds opened. For the past two years I have trimmed out the limbs of my trees in February, taking off no limbs larger than a pipe stem, and doing so every winter. In June or July I rub or cut off any sprouts which have started from the tree or its limbs that would cross other limbs or make the top too thick. By taking off small limbs only, the wound soon heals over, the sap is turned into the limbs you wish to grow and fruit, and the tree continues in a healthy and flourishing condition.—*Cor. Maine Farmer.*

Salmon Spawning on the Sacramento.

If you visit this region during the last of June or in July, you may watch the salmon spawning, a most curious and remarkable sight. The great fish then leave the deep pools in which they have been quietly lying for some weeks before, and fearlessly run upon the shallow ripples. Here, animated by a kind of fury, they beat the sand off the smooth with their tails, until often a female salmon thus labors till her tail fins are entirely worn off. She then deposits her eggs upon the coarse gravel, and the greedy trout, which are extravagantly fond of salmon eggs, rush up to eat them as the poor mother lays them. They are, I believe, watched and beaten off by the male salmon, which accompanies the female for this purpose. When the female salmon has deposited her eggs, and the male salmon has done his part of the work, the two often bring stones of considerable size in their mouths to cover up the eggs and protect them from the predatory attacks of the trout. And thereupon, according to the universal testimony of the fishermen of these waters, the salmon dies. I was assured that the dead bodies often cumber the shore after the spawning season is over; and the mountaineers all assert that the salmon, having once spawned up here, does not go down to the ocean again. They hold that the young salmon stay in the upper waters for a year, and go to sea about eighteen months after hatching; and it is not uncommon, I believe, for fishermen hereabout to catch grilse weighing from two to four pounds. These bite sometimes at the fly. The salmon bite, too, when much smaller, for I caught one day a young salmon not more than six inches long. This little fellow was taken with a bait of salmon eggs, and his bright silvery sides made him quite different from the trout which I was catching out of the same pool. His head also had something of the fierce, predatory, hawk-like form which the older salmon's has.—*Harper's Magazine.*

The Use of Salt for Stock.

While a certain amount of salt is absolutely necessary for the health of stock, it by no means follows that its indiscriminate use is either needful or safe. On the contrary, salt used in excessive quantities is highly dangerous. It then acts upon the stomach and intestines as an irritant poison, and cases of death have occurred through permitting hogs and cattle to consume too much of it. When stock are allowed free access to it they take a small quantity very often, but if denied a frequent supply, they become ravenous for it, and are in danger of eating to excess. The safest way is to use a small quantity regularly in the food; a quarter of an ounce daily being amply sufficient for a cow or a horse, and a fourth of that quantity for a hog or a sheep. If stock are salted once a week no more than one ounce at a time should be given to a cow, and a quarter of an ounce to a sheep or hog. It should also be given in such a manner that no one animal should eat more than its share. It may be given scattered thinly in the feeding trough with more safety than in any other way, excepting when it is mixed with the feed. Regularity in its use is the most conducive to the health of the cattle. We find it necessary to give this caution because some of our readers have been led to suppose, very erroneously, that, as salt is a good thing, stock cannot have too much of it.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

Basket Osier.

Mr. A. N. Wallace, of Wyoming county, New York, eight years ago planted 2¼ acres of osier willow (*Salix viminalis*) The land was a light sandy loam, and had been prepared by thoroughly plowing and harrowing, as for corn. The willow cuttings 8 inches long were set 6 inches in the ground at an angle of 45 degrees with the rows; the rows were 30 inches apart, and the distance between the sets in the row six inches. No fertilizers have been applied since planting, and there has been no cultivation except that given in the first season to a crop of beans being planted between the rows. The first year's growth of osiers was cut and thrown away, and after that, on account of the scarcity of labor, no crop was taken until the third year, when the growth of two years was sold green and not peeled, at $12 per ton, averaging $131 per acre from a total crop of 36 tons. The fourth and fifth years' crops were sold at $120 per ton peeled, averaging $100 gross per acre. The sixth and seventh crops were sold green, amounted to 11 tons and 12 tons respectively, and brought $18 per ton, averaging $72 and $78.50 per acre. The crop of 1872 brought $20 per ton, green, the estimated yield being 5 tons per acre. At this price, with the present scarcity of labor, there is more profit in selling in the green state and not peeled, as the shrinkage in drying and peeling, with waste of small willows, amounts to 75 per cent. The average cost of cutting has been $12 per acre. The yield is very little affected by variations in heat and moisture, and there is no loss from insects.—*Agricultural Report for 1873.*

Sheep in New Zealand.

A writer in the *Agricultural Gazette* says: Most of the land occupied by squatters is leased from the government at a low rent, and for a term of years. At the termination of the lease, if a new one is to be granted, it is put up to auction, and sold to the highest bidder; but the occupier generally has a fair chance of getting a renewal, as he probably secured the run by buying up the free-hold of small blocks of the best land in advantageous situations. If a run is far distant from probable lines of railway, roads, towns, or ports of shipment, the purchase of a small quantity of free-hold nearly ensures a new lease of the rest of the run. If, on the other hand, it is near civilization, almost all the land available for agriculture must be purchased by the squatter, or some one else may buy it away from him at any time. On an average in New Zealand about two acres of land, in its natural state, will keep a sheep. Merino wool is chiefly grown in Australia and New Zealand by the large sheep owners, but there is sometimes a cross used with the Leicester and Lincoln.

Fastening Iron in Stone.

A writer strongly recommends the use of zinc instead of lead for fastening iron railings into stone. It is well known that iron cemented with lead is consumed by rust very rapidly and destroyed. The zinc, however, establishes a galvanic circuit with the iron, and being positive to the iron, constrains all the chemical action and becomes oxydized, while no rust forms upon the iron. While with lead the opposite takes place, it makes also with iron a galvanic combination; but the iron being positive compared with the lead, it undergoes the chemical action, is oxalized, and protects the lead at its own expense.

A novel dining table is now in use in one of the palaces of the Emperor of Russia. The table is circular, and is placed on a weighed platform. At the touch of a signal, like a rub of Alladin's lamp, down goes the table through the floor, and a new table, loaded with fresh dishes and supplies, rises in its place. But this is not all; each plate stands on a weighted disk, the tablecloth being cut with circular openings, one for each plate. If a guest desires a change of plate he touches a signal at his side, when, presto, his plate disappears and another rises. These mechanical dining tables renders the presence of servants quite superfluous. In this country, at the Oneida Community, they employ dining tables having the central part to revolve. Here the goblets, spoons, tea and coffee, castors, pitchers, and other necessary articles of table furniture, are placed; revolving the center piece, the sitter brings before him whatever article may be desired, without the intervention of a special waiter. The Russians are evidently in advance of the Yankees in respect to dining tables.

"Wife, what has become of the grapes?" "I suppose, my dear, the hens picked them off," was the blank reply. "Hens—hens!—some two-legged hens, I guess," said the husband, with some impetuosity; to which she calmly replied, "My dear, did you ever see any other kind?"

THE GRANGERS.

Georgia has 750,000 Grangers.

The Grangers have a grocery store at Jacksonville, Ill.

Clay county, Neb., has seven well-organized Granges.

Many new Granges are being formed in Williams county, O.

"Hay fever" is what members of Congress call the Granger rage.

New Waverly, Ind., has a new and flourishing Grange, with thirty-five members.

The sixth Grange in Dunn county, Wis., was organized at Eau Galla last week.

It is proposed to extend the ramifications of the Order of the Grangers to Canada.

The Grangers of Knox county, Ill., want a plow and wagon manufactory at Edina.

There are more Granges in Bourbon county, Ks., than in any other county of the State.

The Grangers of Bourbon county, Ill. have organized a mill and manufacturing company.

Seven Granges have been organized in Richardson Co., Neb., this winter, with a total membership of 550.

The Polk county, Iowa, patrons are talking of a 100,000-bushel elevator at Des Moines, and also of a farmers' insurance company.

There are now ten Granges in Trigg County, Kentucky, with a membership of over five hundred, including many of the most prominent and intelligent citizens.

Eighteen Granges have been established in the counties of Trigg, Caldwell, and Crittenden, Kentucky, in the last ten days, with a membership of over 600.

Benton county, Missouri, Patrons have resolved to totally abstain from the use of coffee "until the price of the article shall have been reduced within the reach of every laboring man."

The Grangers of Pottawattamie county, Iowa, have resolved against all poisonous and adulterated syrups, and in favor of the Legislature passing stringent laws against the manufacture and sale of impure articles of food.

The State Grange of Indiana has endeavored to fix the standard of just how much farming a man must do to be entitled to membership, and have finally decided that he should rely more upon the products of his farm for his income than any other occupation.

The National Grange appropriated $3,000 to the State Grange of Iowa, in consideration of the great expense incurred by that Grange in relieving the wants of the distressed brethern in Northwestern Iowa. Appropriations of $1,000 to Minnesota, and of $750 to Dakota, were also made.

The DeKalb county, Ill., Patrons of Husbandry are moving in the matter of establishing a manufactory of agricultural implements. It is said that by making their own plows a saving of fifty per cent. can be effected, while four hundred dollars can be saved on each threshing machine.

In the National Grange at St. Louis the report of the Committee on Commercial Relations was adopted, asking Congress to fix seven years for patentees to enjoy the benefits of their patents, and that they be allowed twenty-five per cent. upon the cost of their productions. A Committee on Centennial was appointed.

Wm. H. Earle, of Worcester, Mass., Master of the National Council of Sovereigns of Industry, an organization almost identical with the Patrons of Husbandry, in its plans and purposes, was in St. Louis last week, explaining the objects of the order to mechanics, artisans and laborers, and organizing subordinate councils.

A correspondent from Hillsdale, Ind., makes the following inquiries, which some good Granger may see fit to answer: "I notice a good many explanations on Grangerism, but I am yet a little in the dark. As well as many of my friends pretend to understand it, they cannot tell why the members have to pay $2 or $5 minimum price, for membership; also, 10 cents monthly dues. Now, this is just what I want to know. Will you be kind enough to explain in your next issue? If the Granges are doing away with middlemen, why support them in their own ranks?"

AMONG THE BREWERS.

The Effect Upon the Beer Trade of the Woman's War—The Brewers' Views Upon Temperance.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

Monday afternoon a *Gazette* reporter visited seven or eight of the principal breweries, in order to learn if the present war of woman against whisky has had any noticeable effect upon the sales of lager beer. In all cases he was received graciously, and in some hospitably. The sum and substance of the information gained was, that where the women had been successful in closing up saloons, the proprietors had ceased ordering supplies, but the general trade was pursuing the even tenor of its way.

J. C. Van Pelt, formerly engaged in building up the liquor trade in New Vienna, but now assisting in its overthrow, used to draw his supply of beer from the Gambrinus Stock Company, but his orders do not now in with their accustomed regularity. The company say that this is the only customer that they have lost by the movement. J. Kauffman & Co., proprietors of the Vine street brewery, considered themselves the heaviest losers by the temperance crusade.—Their trade has been with Hillsboro and the other Ohio towns that have felt the influence of the movement most. It has been seriously affected, and the firm looks with alarm upon the possible continuance of this more than nine days' wonder.—Schaller Gerke, and Hauck & Windisch, of the Dayton street brewery, also complain of the effect on their business. The other brewers visited, acknowledge the loss of customers in various parts of the State. They unite in saying that if the Ohio movement spreads and becomes common in the United States, the business of brewing will necessarily be destroyed. With its fall, will fall other business and trades. They say the manufacture of the necessary iron barrel hoops, the coopers' trade, and the cultivation of hops and barley will cease. The army of the unemployed will receive a terrible accession to its already numerous band. The cessation of the manufacture of beer and the destruction of the accessories thereto, will cause the prices of other articles to fall so low that a greater and more severe panic will be produced than that of last fall.

All the brewers are in favor of a stringent license law. They say that saloons are too numerous. They believe that if the business was confined to fewer men the saloons would be easier controlled by the authorities, and the proprietors, knowing that their continuance in the business depended entirely upon their observance of the law, would be very particular in preserving order about their saloons. Some spoke against the habit of policemen conducting drunken men to their homes. These men, rich or poor, should be heavily punished, and made to feel the enormity of their actions.

One gentleman offered a substitute in place of the woman's temperance war. He said if these praying women had made their homes pleasant, cheerful, and comfortable for their husbands, brothers or sons, they would not now have need to bemoan or pray saloon keepers to close. He said that American girls are brought up with the idea that it is below them to take part in household duties. When they are married they learn to look upon themselves merely as objects to be worshiped and supported by their husbands. They do not consider that they ought to contribute their share to the common work of constructing a happy home. They leave the preparations of meals to servants. When the husband comes home at night he finds nothing ready, his wife has been down town or out in the country, and in return for his hard day's work, the proceeds of which are intended for her support, he finds that he has not only been neglected, but his existence ignored.—Then he goes occasionally to a restaurant for his meals, he sees less and less of his family, and more and more of other homeless male companions. His downward course is all the more sure, because it has been gradual. It is natural that a man should prefer the restaurant, where his meals are promptly served and well cooked, to the always behind hand and Irish stews of his own home. Down town there are brilliantly lighted saloons and theaters which wage a successful war against his own house, where there are no games, where the best rooms are generally closed against his entrance, that his wife may preserve them undefiled, and gratify her vanity by showing them off to her lady visitors. This brewer added that the way to check intemperance, was for women to make themselves agreeable companions for their husbands, to make their homes attractive as any out-door resort. When either wanted to enjoy the recreation afforded by the theater, concert room or beer hall, let them both go. The presence of respectable women in any place, will make it respectable too, and no man will dare to get drunk before them.

Building and Provisioning of Light Houses.

The building of a light-house often demands the utmost skill, ingenuity, and knowledge. Some are built of stones, fastened together with heavy iron clamps; some, entirely of iron, look like a gigantic solder squatting on the water. Some, placed on low beaches or rocks, need to be tall towers. Others, like point Reyes, in California, perched on high bluffs and cliffs, are only big enough to contain the lantern and its apparatus. In many cases light-houses are built complete at some foundry, and then transported to their proper place. In others, men must work amidst the surf, under such difficulties that in laying the foundations of Minot's Ledge Light-house, on the Massachusetts coast, one of the famous achievements in this branch of engineering, General Alexander, the distinguished officer who superintended the construction, was able to get but thirty hours of work done in the first year, and one hundred and fifty-seven hours in the second year.

Nor do ingenuity and care cease when the light-house is built and the keeper installed. Most of our light-houses are on barren, desolate, and exposed points of the coast. In some of them, the keepers can not communicate at all with the shore during the winter months, and in such cases, supplies of all kinds for the lights and the keepers must be accumulated before hand. In many, fresh water for the keeper and his family has to be caught in cisterns; and there is an official circular to light keepers, telling them how to avoid the poisonous effect of the water dripping from the leads of the light-houses, by putting powdered chalk into the cistern, and occasionally stirring it. In many places, it has been found that cattle, attracted to the light at night, destroyed the strong rooted grass which holds down sand dunes, and thus exposed the light-house itself to destruction; and in such cases, a considerable area of land must be fenced in to exclude these beasts. On stormy nights, sea-fowl are apt to dash themselves against the lantern glasses, blinded probably, by the glare of the lights, and all light-keepers are specially warned in their printed instructions to be on the watch for such accidents, and extra panes of glass, fixed in frames, are always in readiness in every light-house, to substitute for those which may be thus broken.

In fact, the Light-house Board carries on and provides for an infinite number of details, many of them petty, but none unimportant. It must provide oil for the lamps, and oil butts must be ingeniously contrived so as to exclude air from their contents. It must keep a store of wicks; it must provide the most durable and economical paint for the iron of the lanterns; it has to send on supplies of food; and for the more complicated lights of the higher orders it has not only to provide expensive machinery, but must also keep on hand delicate yet simple tests by the help of which the light-keeper may be able daily to see that his lamp is set in the exact plane, and that his wicks are trimmed precisely high enough. It must provide such seemingly trifling articles as dusting and feather brushes, linen aprons, rouge powder, prepared whiting, spirits of wine, buff or chamois skins, and linen cleaning cloths, and, what will appeal to the sensibilities of most country housekeepers, the Light-house Board must keep on hand at each light-house a sufficient supply of glass chimneys for the lamps. No doubt the board possesses the invaluable secret of making chimneys last a long time, and no doubt many an excellent housekeeper who reads this would like to ask Professor Henry what kind of lamp chimneys he has found to be the most lasting and the least liable to crack.—*Charles Nordhoff, in Harper's Magazine for March.*

Sailor Life at the Dry Tortugas.

[From the New York Sun.]

The grand naval drill of the North Atlantic Squadron is over. All the vessels which participated in it are to assemble at the Dry Tortugas, where their crews are to have liberty. Liberty, in the navy means permission to the sailors to go ashore and do as they please for about forty-eight hours. After a long term of service, the last month of which has been spent in extraordinary duty, what unlimited fields for enjoyment the Dry Tortugas will afford! Think of the glorious sea view, so novel to a sailor, unobstructed in any direction by a single bush or tree! There is no grass to retain the unwholesome moisture of the night, so that the sailor will be safe from wetting his feet with dew if he is up late or gets out too early in the morning. The Tortugas are all lovely sand, and in it the bluejackets can fish about like children let loose from school. Then a sailor's idea of liberty is much like an Indian's impression of civilization—nothing to do, and gloriously drunk. Like the redskin, they even carry the practice in advance of the theory, so that they often get clear by the glorious stage of intoxication and become drunk, and are hoisted over the ship's side with a tackle hooked to a strap around their middles, their head and heels meantime jostling familiarly together, and the whole posture of the body being gracefully suggestive of a damp sheet rug. Now what a field the Dry Tortugas present for manly enjoyment like this! The chief city there is composed of a fort and a penitentiary, and the inhabitants are soldiers and convicts. The only native wine is turtle soup. Game is, however, abundant—turtles and sea gulls. The sailor must enjoy the glories of their liberty to a most extraordinary degree.

A Keokuk butcher gives away a chromo with every ten pounds of meat.

RECEPTION TO CHIEF-JUSTICE WAITE.

POEM BY DR. C. C. COX.

On the Occasion of the Reception, at Washington, D. C., by the Alumni of Yale College.

All hoose to Yale!—I was thinking to day,
As this sentiment fresh from my heart found its way,
How each year of exile but linked us the more,
To its dear honored halls,—its bright pictures of yore.

And yet what strange changes have passed, in the scene,
Since our young feet first traversed the old college green!
Dear objects have vanished, and left not a trace—
Loved land-marks, our memories still fondly embrace.

South College yet lingers—but where is the shop
Where *English* sold mince-pies and patties and pop?
Our suaviter *Townsend* has laid by his sheers,
And *Dan's* corner pharmacy fled with the years.

O'er the old canal bed rings the voice loud and shrill,
Of the train waking echoes in valley and hill—
While the fair rural charms that once captured the heart
Have gone—and instead, lo! a wide-spreading mart!

But whatever the changes, our Mother's the same,
And her sons share the glow of her far-reaching fame:
Wherever they rove, o'er mount, prairie or vale,
Their hearts turn with fond recollections to YALE

As Alumni we meet, and whatever to-night
May be said of our ages, these hearts are as light
As when down the church aisle we passed with a bride,
Our cheeks flushed with triumph, our hearts filled with pride.

How snowy soever these temples, or bare,
How furrowed these brows with the traces of care,
No life-blighting shadow has here any right—
Though seniors this morning we're freshmen to night.

On this evening, dear friends, where the honors are due,
To the class that bring *Fearts* and *Fourrepond* to view,
Of the number already enrolled with the great
We hail, above all, our Chief-Justice—but *Wait*

He cannot be suffered to pass with a line—
True merit, we know, never struggles to shine,
Nor seeks its own glory, but Time in his flight
As surely brings virtue and genius to light.

'Tis a lesson of patience and toil in pursuit
Of one study, one calling, but here is the fruit!
Knotty quibbles he sought not but swept with a bound
O'er the ladder of fame to its highest top round.

Thus a modest young soldier to millions unknown,
In the plain path of duty, moved silent, alone,
Till the whole country suddenly caught up his name,
And Ulysses S. Grant filled the world with his fame.

But others are here full of honors and years,
Welcome guests at our board, whom the nation revères,
(Their robes laid aside on this festival night,)
The outworks of FREEDOM, of JUSTICE and RIGHT.

The Supreme Court here assembled in talent and worth
Stands the no less judicial tribunal on earth,
And our dear *Alma Mater*, it won't be denied,
Has had something to do with its glory and pride.

For without her own sons its grave judges among,
It is certain the bench could never have been *Strong*.
And however recondite and learned, and sedate,
It is equally clear it would never have had *Waite*.

But hist! be respectful—don't make such a noise—
There's the *Fear*—don't you see him? just there with the boys!
Hide quick the decanter—elongate each face—
And you, Sir, the soberest, pretend to say grace.

Who's afraid? Let's invite him to join in the fete.
Introduce him! "Allow me, Sir, Chief-Justice Waite"—
Also, Roberts and Shoemaker, Kellogg and Dawes,
Once under your ruling—they now make the laws.

All welcome the guides of our dear college days!
Add affection's green leaf to their merited bays,
And we've in one garland each long cherished name,
"*Noah Porter and Woolsey*,"—twin brothers of fame!

But a truce to this rhyming—come, fill up the glass—
Let us seize the bright moments and quaff ere they pass
An old-fashioned bumper, with hearty ALL HAIL,
To our loved Alma Mater, old time-honored Yale!

God grant that her children, however renowned,
May be true to themselves and their old classic ground!
And after they've weathered the last grand assault,
May they reach more exalted awards in the skies!

Newspapers Domestically Considered.

["Home and Society," Scribner's.]

Too low an estimate is apt to be set on the domestic value of newspapers. After reading them, and putting ourselves, through their agency, in mental correspondence with the world, they are thrown aside and forgotten. But to suppose their usefulness bounded by their news columns and the waste-basket is a thriftless mistake.

In the first place there are the household recipes, to be found in stray corners, often excellent, and deserving a refuge on the fly-leaf of the family cook-book. Then come the pretty verses, the strange and droll stories, the brief biographies and reminiscences which, pasted in a scrap-book, are a source of never ending pleasure, not only to those who do not care for richer intellectual food, but to those who have only odd minutes for reading.

Notwithstanding the squibs jocular journalists have penned on the use of newspapers for bedclothing, we know from experience that these are not to be despised. They may not be as comfortable as your blankets, but certainly they keep out the cold. Two thicknesses of papers are better than a pair of blankets, and in the case of persons who dislike the weight of many bedclothes, they are invaluable. A spread made of a double layer of papers between a covering of calico or chintz is cesirable in every household. The papers should be tacked together with thread, and also basted to the covering, to keep them from slipping. An objection has been made on account of the rustling, but if soft papers be chosen the noise will not be annoying, especially should the spread be laid between a pair of blankets and the counterpane.

As a protection to plants against cold, both in and out of doors, nothing is better. If newspapers are pinned up over night at a window between pots and glass the flowers will not only be not frozen, but will not even get chilled, as they are so liable to be at this season. In the same way, if taken to cover garden beds, in the frosty nights of early autumn, they will allow the plants to remain safely out doors some time later than is common.

One of the oldest services to put our journals to is the keeping of ice in summer. An ingenious housekeeper recently discovered that her daily lump of ice would last nearly twice as long when wrapped in newspapers, and placed in any kind of box, as when trusted solely to a refrigerator. This is very convenient, since it is possible to have the best and cheapest refrigerator constantly at hand.

To polish all kinds of glass after washing, except table glass, no cloth of flannel is half so good as a newspaper, and for a baker's dozen of cloth *I dies*, quite foreign to its primal use, it is without a rival.

A death notice in a Springfield (Mass.) paper has the final words, "Burial Private."

SPECIAL NOTICES

Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam.

Coughs, colds, diseases of the throat, bronchitis and consumption. Thousands have been cured of these diseases by Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs. Its superiority to any other formula or preparation in the treatment of these diseases is due to its peculiar healing and balsamic influences. So wonderful has been its success in the cure of lung complaints it should be kept constantly on hand in every family.

Scovill's Blood and Liver Syrup.

Scovill's Blood and Liver Syrup is peculiarly adapted to the treatment of Long Standing Constitutional Diseases that have resisted the curative powers of other remedies. It enters into the blood and mixes intimately with its constituents, invigorating, cleansing and purifying as it flows along with the vital current, bearing the vigor of life to the remote capillary circulation of each organ and component part of the human system, where the effete and decomposed particles are taken up and fresh material for new organization and structure is deposited.

H. J. HAYES CO.,
Commission Merchants, - - Toledo, O.

AVOID QUACKS.—A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau St., New York.

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—GET THE—
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Address, LOCKE & JONES, Toledo, Ohio.

TO THE LADIES.—A 54 page book containing answers to questions of great importance, sent free for two stamps. Address MRS. H. METZGER, Hanover, Pa.

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ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		100,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		50,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		25,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		17,500
10 Cash Gifts, $5,000 each		50,000
20 Cash Gifts, $2,000 each		40,000
50 Cash Gifts, $1,000 each		50,000
80 Cash Gifts, $500 each		40,000
100 Cash Gifts, $400 each		40,000
150 Cash Gifts, $200 each		45,000
250 Cash Gifts, $200 each		50,000
325 Cash Gifts, $100 each		32,500
11,000 Cash Gifts, $50 each		550,000
Total, 12,000 Gifts, all cash, amounting to		$1,500,000

The Concert and distribution of gifts will positively and unequivocally take place on the day now fixed, whether all the tickets are sold or not, and the 12,000 gifts all paid in proportion to the number of tickets sold.

Price of Tickets.

Whole tickets, $50; Halves, $25; Tenths, or each coupon, $5; eleven whole tickets for $500. Send for Circular.

The time for the drawing is near at hand, and persons intending to purchase tickets have no time to lose.

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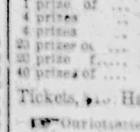
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News of the Week.

WASHINGTON.

The Howard Court of Inquiry assembled on the 10th. All the members were present excepting Col. Getty. The Court organized. The session was mainly devoted to hearing the correspondence of the War Department relating to the alleged irregularities.

The House Committee on Judiciary on the 10th, directed Gen. Butler to report back the Bankrupt bill to the House with the recommendation that the Senate amendments be non-concurred in. The Committee are nearly equally divided, but the majority are inclined to adhere to the House bill repealing the law.

The District Investigating Committee, on the 10th, was engaged in examining William O. Snyder, formerly Superintendent of the colored schools of Washington, in regard to the condition of their affairs when he went out of office, July 1, 1871. He testified that at that date all the debts of the colored schools had been paid, and there was a balance of $2,700 to their credit in the Treasury. The counsel for the Memorialists handed to the chairman (Senator Thurman) a document which he said had been prepared in compliance with the order of the Committee, requiring the memorialists to present specific charges. This paper will not, however, be accessible to the reporters until after it shall have been formally submitted to the Committee. The Committee went into secret session to read and consider the memorialists' charges. When the doors were opened, Senator Thurman announced that the Committee would order the memorialists' charges to be printed, and before pursuing the investigation they would give the Board of Public Works an opportunity, if they desired, to make a written reply to the specific charges. He further stated that the counsel for the memorialists had submitted a motion that the Committee issue subpœnas duce tecum, to compel the attendance of certain witnesses with various private papers. The Committee had decided that prior to granting such a motion, it would be expedient to hear the argument from the counsel, as to the power and duty of the Committee to compel the production of private papers, and especially to hear the argument as to what certainty of averment and description should be required, as a condition precedent to granting such motion, and whether the question as to how far the rules of evidence, prevalent in Courts, should be applied to an investigating Committee. He therefore announced that next Thursday would be assigned for hearing the arguments on the above questions, and he furthermore suggested that the counsel should consent to the admission of certified copies of sundry hotel registers in New York and Philadelphia, for the production of which subpœnas duces tecum were applied for, and thus save unnecessary expense. The specific charges were then read. They relate to the alleged collusion between the Board of Public Works and outside rings, contractors, etc., by means of which, it is charged, contracts were extravagantly and fraudulently awarded.

The Secretary of the Interior has asked that troops be sent to the Ute Reservation, Colorado, with instructions to notify all unauthorized white persons that no one will be permitted to go upon the reservation, and that those now trespassing, must abandon it immediately, or be forcibly removed.

THE EAST.

The Methodist Ministers' Associations in deliberation on the 9th, took strong grounds in favor of total abstinence. One clergyman wanted the Methodist church to clear herself of any complication with the evil of intemperance in harboring members who derived any revenue from liquor, or used it in any way. He said some clergymen had obtained samples of brandies sold in first class hotels of the city, and tested it, none of the samples proving to be brandies, and the only difference in the poison was that in some places it was sold cheaper than others.

Bishop Cummins, dissenter from the Episcopal Church, on the 9th organized the first congregation of the reformed body. By-laws were adopted in conformity with the requirements of the State statutes, providing for a vestry of nine trustees, for a church committee, and a ladies' committee to invite membership from persons not connected with other denominations, and for a Clerk and Treasurer. Resolutions were passed to counteract the impression that the Reformed Episcopal Church is chiefly for those who have heretofore been Episcopalians, and making known that all Evangelical Christians, irrespective of prior associations, are equally eligible to offices in the society, and are cordially invited to cast in their lot.

A strike of the N. Y. Knights of St. Crispins has ended. Most of the employes who would not agree to the payment of regular weekly wages for merely eight hours work, per day have compromised by placing men on piece work, leaving question of time for labor to be settled by themselves.

Dr. Edward Beecher has written a long letter, protesting against what he characterizes as an exparte Council of the Congregational churches, called by Rev. Drs. Storrs and Buddington, to consider the recent conduct of the Plymouth Church, and pronouncing it, also, a dishonor to the word of God and a violation of the fundamental principles of the Congregational system.

The jury in the Challis libel suit against Woodbury & Claflin, on Saturday returned a verdict of not guilty. Judge Sutherland characterized the verdict as one of the most outrageous he had ever heard.

The New York Board of Fire Underwriters have adopted a resolution in regard to the miscellaneous storage of general merchandize in warehouses with jute, hemp, flax, cotton in bales, hay and straw, and other vegetable fibres, making an additional charge of from 10 to 30 per cent. on the rates. The ex ra rates will be abated on the removal of the objectionable fibres named. A new standard of rates has been adopted in regard to provision warehouses.

A committee of grain receivers was in conference in New York on Saturday with the freight agents of the railroads, considering whether the proposed inspectors of grain should be paid by the grain receivers or by the railroads, and as to the grade of wheat to be adopted as a standard. The receivers proposed also that the railroads should guarantee the weight of grain to be the same when delivered as when received at points on their line.

At Providence, R. I., March 11th, the Republican State Convention nominated Henry Howard for Governor.

At New York, March 11, the committees of the Rev. Drs. Storrs and Buddington's Churches made a public statement, which is to be forwarded to the churches invited to take part in the council that is to consider the alleged irregularities in Beecher's Church. The document tells how Tilton's name was dropped from the roll and about the protest entered, and says that an action like this apparently made void the covenant of the church, since those who therein had solemnly promised to submit to the necessity of discipline and avoid all causes of scandal and offense while the providence of God should continue them in the church, were practically declared at liberty at any time to annul these obligations by the action of their individual minds, though still enrolled as responsible Church members. Questions challenging the attention of the Council are not as to the Christian character or purity of life of the Pastor of the Plymouth Church, or as to the truth or falsehoods of the charge made against a member of that Church, affirming his circulation of injurious scandals against the Pastor; but the questions are, was the action of Plymouth Church in the Tilton case right, according to the order and usage and its position of entire independence as to all Churches exterior to itself rightly to be maintained, while its public Congregational relations continue.

The sisters of the Second Avenue Church in New York, have formed a praying band, and the latter, on Wednesday, March 11th, had a consultation with Dio Lewis, who, with Phœbe M. Cousins, was addressing a temperance meeting in Beckman Hill Methodist Church. Delmonico having promised to receive the women politely, they are now considering the propriety of singing and praying in this aristocratic resort.

The temperance meeting at Harry Hill's Theatre Sunday differed but little from that of the previous Sunday. General Mullen conducted the exercises, and during his discourse much amusement was caused by a parrot ejaculating "You're Irish." There were numerous signers to the pledge, which was kept until the bar opened at the close of the meeting the signers having been previously informed that each could fix in his own mind the duration of his total abstinence.

At Boston, March 16th, an autopsy of the body of Senator Sumner was made and made public as follows: The left corollary artery in considerable portion of its length was so much ossified that its calibre was diminished at least one-half. The right corollary was slightly atheromatous and considerably enlarged. The cavities of the heart were dilated, especially the lower third of the left ventricle. The walls of this ventricle were generally thinner than usual, especially so at a point about one inch and a half from the apex, over a space of two-thirds of an inch in diameter.

In the vicinity of this were several small clots of blood, some of which had probably been formed before death. Nothing abnormal was found in the brain or other organs. Dr. Brown Sequard, says that no traces of the assault committed by Brooks were discovered in the brain. There is a very general suspension of business to-day, and all the public schools are closed.

THE WEST.

At Chicago, March 10th, Lieutenant General Sheridan received dispatches from Lieut. Col. Davidson, commanding at Fort Sill, Indian Territory, giving information from the Kiowa and Comanche agency in Texas, up to Feb. 19th. Capt. Hayworth and a young man had just returned from the Comanche camps, where they had been counting the people, and the report that on a recent raid a number of Indians had been killed, variously reported at from 12 to 32, and that but one or two of the raiding party escaped. This shows, says Col. Davidson, that the reservation Indians, in spite of their promises before the council held last October, have not ceased to raid into Texas.

At Cleveland, Ohio, March 11, the Fourth Annual Meeting of the Railway Employes' Benefit Association was held in the Kennard House. Thirty-nine delegates were present. No business of importance was transacted at the evening session. A. D. Reed was elected President, J. R. Wood, Secretary, and I. C. Hatch, Treasurer, for the ensuing year. These officers are all of Chicago. The convention adjourned to meet in Indianapolis the second Wednesday in March, 1875.

At Adrian, Michigan, March 11th, the railroad shops were notified from headquarters that next week they were to go on full time, but the usual hour allowed on Saturday afternoon will be docked. The latter notification caused great excitement among the employes. At noon a mass meeting was held for the purpose of protesting. The application made by the men a short time ago for a return to old rates of pay has also been refused. The men are now bent on effecting a permanent organization.

At Cincinnati, March 12, according to arrangement made recently, five ladies called at the saloon of David Bleaks, a former Chief of Police of that city, at eleven o'clock and asked him to sign the pledge not to sell liquor. He consented without urging, and immediately locked his door and took down his sign.

Hon. Edmund Smith, of Sidney, member of the Ohio Constitutional Convention from Shelby county, fell dead at his boarding house, corner of Third street and Broadway, Cincinnati, while talking to the clerk, at 6:15 Friday evening. He was in his seat in the Convention all day. This is the second death in the Convention since the new year. Apoplexy is supposed to have been the cause.

Howard, White & Crowell's Daily Commercial Bulletin has published a full and carefully compiled report of the packing of Chicago for the past season. From it it appears that the total number of hogs packed during the regular season were 1,520,024; average net weight, 216,-47.100 lbs.; average yield lard, 37 44 100 lbs.; hogs packed during October, 68,356. The product manufactured was as follows: Clear pork, 1,840 bbls.; mess pork, 170 207; middle pork, 1,854; family mess pork, 2,852; prime mess pork, 14,554; extra prime pork, 4,514; rump pork, 806; total of all kinds, 195,917 barrels; 36 554 tierces of sweet pickled hams; 27 399,458 pounds of green hams; 8,-900,972 pounds; South Staffordshire hams; 33,969,424 pounds of green and dry salted shoulders; and 3,881 tierces sweet pickled shoulders; slees of various cuts, 102,533,292 pounds, including 17,-812 of the different English cuts. Total number of cattle packed, 21,712. Total stock of hog products on hand in Chicago, March 5th, as reported to the Secretary of the Pork Packers Association, is: Mess pork, 113,789 bbls.; other kind of pork, 1,248 bbls.; lard, tierces, 97,469; sugar-cured hams, 66,852 tierces and barrels; sugar-cured hams, 1,598,693 lbs.; dry salted shoulders, 12,638 869 lbs.; sweet pickled shoulders, 1,232 lbs.; short rib middles, 12,800,591 lbs.; short clear, 7,256,998 lbs.; long clear, 3,710,219 lbs.; Cumberland, 1,461 704 lbs.; other cuts of middles, 1,238,626 lbs.

At Dennison, Texas, on the 14th inst., the Union passenger depot, Adams' express office adjoining, thirty freight cars laden with merchandise and lumber, and a number of valuable trunks, were consumed by fire. The flames spread so rapidly that Superintendent Eddy and the other employes who roomed in the building, lost all their personal effects. But for the timely rain, the freight depot and government warehouse would have consumed. Loss $40,000. The railroad company will immediately rebuild the depot.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

A dispatch from General Wolsley dated Feb. 10 says: "The King has sent me one thousand ounces of gold, the first installment of the indemnity, with a request for peace. I received his envoy at Fommanah, and sent a treaty to Coomassie for the King's signature.—An officer from Capt. Glover's force passed through Coomassie on February 12 unmolested, though his escort consisted of only 10 men. The last detachment of white troops will embark for home on the 22d of February. The sick and wounded are doing well."

At London, March 11th, the latest dispatch from the Ashantee Expedition stated that the British loss in war was 16 killed and 368 wounded.

A London, England, dispatch from Cape Coast Castle, dated February 22d, says: All the troops except the Highlanders have embarked for home. Gen. Wolseley will leave on the 7th of March. Capt. Glover with one thousand men entered Coomassie two days after Sir Garnit Wolseley occupied the town.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh made their entry into the metropolis on the 12th inst. The programme was strictly carried out, although the snow fell from the beginning to the end of the ceremony. The procession moved shortly after noon from Paddington, through Oxford and Regent streets to Buckingham Palace. Notwithstanding the unpropitious weather their Royal Highnesses rode in open carriages, and the streets along the route were crowded with spectators. The houses on both sides were liberally decorated, and the road was lined with soldiers and marines from the station to the palace. The enthusiasm as the Duke and his bride passed by was intense, cheer following cheer from one end of the road to the other. On their arrival at Buckingham Palace, in front of which immense masses of spectators had gathered, the royal party appeared uncovered upon the balcony, and were greeted with every manifestation of loyalty and affection by the people, whose number at that point was estimated at 50,000. To-night the entire West End is brilliantly illuminated, and dense crowds block the streets. A torchlight procession marched to Buckingham Palace and serenaded the royal pair.

At London, March 13th, Gladstone issued the customary note requesting the presence of his supporters on the re-opening of Parliament. At the same time he has written to Earl Granville saying: "Whilst discharging this duty, I feel it necessary that I should explain what the circular could not convey with regard to my individual position. For a variety of personal reasons I could not contemplate an unlimited extension of active political service. I desire my political friends to clearly understand that at my age I must reserve entire freedom to divest myself of responsibilities of leadership at no distant time; need of rest will prevent more than my occasional presence in the house during the present session. I should be desirous before the commencement of the 75th session, to consider whether it would be advantageous to place my services for a time at the disposal of the Liberal party, or whether I should then claim exemption from the duties hitherto discharged. If, however, there be reasonable grounds to believe that instead of the course which I have sketched, it would be preferable, in view of the party generally, for me at once to assume the position of an independent member, I should willingly do so, retaining all my desire for the welfare of the party, and if a leader be chosen, or temporary provision be made for the present year, my successor should receive every assistance he might seek, or I could render."

The London Times Friday morning in a leading article says: "As long as Gladstone remains in the House of Commons, so long is he the only possible leader of the Liberals. Every true Liberal will accept his leadership on his own terms." The Daily News says Gladstone's name is a tower of strength. The whole body of Liberals regard him as their natural head. Any other person would only be the leader of a section.

At the regular half-yearly meeting of the Directors of the Bank of England, it was announced that the expense incurred in the pursuit and prosecution of the two Bidwells and McDonnel's parties, who committed frauds on the Bank was $56,000.

R. Baggally, member of Parliament for Mid-Surrey; R. Rowland Winn, member for North Lincolnshire, and J. Elphinstone, member for Portsmouth, who accepted offices under Disraeli, have been elected without opposition.

There is an enormous influx of French visitors. The tickets distributed for the celebration at Chiselhurst already exceed 5,000. Among the numberless presents the Queen sent from Windsor a flag, an Order of the Garter, and also a bronze plate with an inscription to be placed over the Emperor's sarcophagus. The programme for to-day is as follows: Mass at 11 o'clock; reception at Camden House from 1 to 5; an address to be read by Duke Padona, to which the Prince Imperial will reply. Reports from Paris express fears of a demonstration. The change in the electoral law and the distress among the working classes have a tendency in favor of the cause of the Imperial Prince.

The meeting in favor of Fenian amnesty at Hyde Park, on the 15th, was attended by 20,000 persons. Good order prevailed.

The Lincoln Inn authorities will consider, on the 18th, charges of unprofessional conduct made against Dr. Keneally.

A dispatch says that the steamship Laconia, from Alexandria, for Algiers, with 278 pilgrims returning from Mecca, encountered a terrific gale in the Mediterranean Sea. One huge wave washed overboard 117 of the pilgrims, and all were drowned.

France.

In the Committee of the Assembly on the Electoral law, a proposition has been made by the Right for the disfranchisement of the Colonies of France. M. Laboulaye made an earnest remonstrance, warning the members that the British Colonies in America had been alienated from the mother country by a denial of the right of representation. The Colonial Deputies have demanded that right.

The press publishes a correspondence which shows that the Empress Eugenie and her son have finally broken off relations with the Prince Napoleon, because he refused to go to Chiselhurst on the 16th.

Spain.

At Madrid, March 10, It was said that General Concha will succeed Jovellar as Captain General of Cuba.

Several prominent Carlists have been expelled from Madrid.

The report that Gen. Concha is to be Captain General of Cuba in place of Capt. Jovellar, is confirmed. General Morionez has resigned command in the Army of the North in consequence of illness.

Italy.

The Pope has written to the Austrian Bishops, inviting them to use all their influence to prevent the passage of the proposed ecclesiastical laws.

A dispatch says: A letter from the Pope to the Catholic Bishops of Austria, exhorting them to combat the pending ecclesiastical bills in Reichsrath, is dated the 7th inst. His Holiness says that measures are calculated to place the church in ruinous servitude and takes occasion to renew his protest against a rupture of the concordat. The Pope has also written to Emperor Francis Joseph adjuring him to protect the church within his dominion.

Cuba.

A letter from Havana says the city is filled with volunteers, who are daily departing for the seat of war. Each one receives $100 from the Government on entering the barracks and has $800 deposited to his credit in bank, and subject to the order of himself or heirs at the end of six months' service. All look well, and in marked contrast with the drafted militia, who receive but ten dollars.

Austria.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has authorized his government to assume a strong attitude against the Ultramontane opposition to ecclesiastical laws.

Turkey.

There is great distress among the poor people in Constantinople, in consequence of the heavy snow storm. Private charitable organizations, in addition to the government, are actively at work to relieve the suffering.

Germany.

A dispatch from Berlin says the German Reichstag has defeated the Government proposition, fixing the strength of the army on an effective peace footing at 401,659 men. The National Liberals propose to fix a minimum strength of the army at 360,000.

CHARLES SUMNER.

Particulars of his Illness and Death—The Feeling in the Country.

Hon. Chas. Sumner died in Washington, on Wednesday, March 11th, at 2:45 P. M., of angina pectoris.

During the last two hours of Senator Sumner's illness, his intellect seemed to be much clearer, and he was perfectly conscious to the last. This condition was doubtless the result of his recovery from the effects of the morphine which had been freely administered to him Wednesday forenoon. His sufferings towards the last seemed to be intense; and he several times exclaimed, "I want quiet; I am tired!" He recognized his friends who came into the room. One of the last to whom he spoke was ex-Attorney Hoar, of Massachusetts, to whom he said, "Take care of my Civil Rights bill." About 2:45 o'clock he was attacked by a slight spasm, in which he died. Around his bed at the time were ex-Attorney General Hoar, Dr. W. P. Johnson, of Washington, Major P. Poore, George T. Downing, and James Wormley. Other friends who had been with the dying Senator throughout the day had left just previous, not anticipating that death would be so soon. Senator Schurz and Hon. Montgomery Blair entered the room just as he breathed his last, but then Sumner was too near dissolution to recognize them.

Sumner's age at the time of his death was 63 years, two months and five days. Senator Sumner had been solicitous for his health for several days past, the earnest part he has taken in the questions before the Senate having given him reason to pay special regard to it, and he remarked to a friend, some hours before he was attacked with the serious spasm which in a few hours culminated in his death, that he wanted to talk to him about his health. He was afraid he was working too hard.

Both branches of the new Massachusetts Legislature adjourned on receiving the announcement of Senator Sumner's death. The flags on the State House and city buildings were displayed at half-mast. An informal conference was held by the Mayor and a number of Aldermen Wednesday afternoon relative to the course to be pursued by the City. It was thought it would be meet and proper to deposit the remains in Faneuil Hall, there to lie in state at least two days. Arrangements were made to call the two branches of the City Government together, and resolutions deploring the loss of the great statesman will be framed. The life, character and public services of Senator Sumner will form the subject of editorials in all the newspapers, and a deep feeling of sadness prevails in the entire community.

About the last words of the deceased were expressed to Judge E. R. Hoar, which were: "Tell Emerson I love him and revere him." This sentence was uttered about ten minutes before his death, and just after it escaped his lips a paroxysm seized him, in which he appeared to suffer severely, and he passed away a few minutes after. His strength seemed to decrease from ten Wednesday morning to the time of his death.

Weston Powers, son of Hiram Powers, will take a cast of the face of Mr. Sumner. There is scarcely a member of the Senate who did not call at the house either before or after the death of the Senator.

Neither branch of the Massachusetts Legislature transacted any business on Thursday. On the assembling of the Senate a message was received from the Governor announcing the death of Senator Sumner, and paying an eloquent tribute to his memory. The message concludes as follows: "Gentlemen, you must have the unspeakable satisfaction in this hour, in your recent action in the matter relative to the army register and national battle flags. It was communicated to Mr. Sumner while he was in the full possession of all his faculties, and we may well believe that he rejoiced in this vindication by his constituents, whom he had so long and so faithfully served."

Gen. Banks offered the following:

"Ordered, That the message of the Governor, communicating the melancholy intelligence of the sudden death of the Hon. Charles Sumner, senior Senator from Massachusetts, in the Congress of the United States, is referred to a Special Committee of five Members of the Senate, with such members as may be appointed by the House of Representatives, with instructions to consider and report what measures it may be expedient and proper to adopt as a recognition of the important services of the distinguished Senator, and as a public acknowledgment of the grateful esteem in which his memory and character are held by the people of the Commonwealth."

The order was adopted by both Houses without debate.

On Friday, the 13th, the remains of Mr. Sumner were removed from his late residence to the Capitol. The Committee of Arrangements and the Committee to escort the remains to Massachusetts, together with the pall bearers and the Massachusetts Congressional Delegation, with their families, met there some time previous. The ladies placed upon the casket a large floral cross, and some sympathizing friend, two immense fern leaves.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate and the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House were also present, the former having special charge of the funeral arrangements. The casket containing the remains was placed in a hearse drawn by four white horses, and this was followed by one hundred and fifty colored men on foot, including Frederick Douglass, Pinchback, of Louisiana, and John F. Cook, Register of the District. Congress committees and a mass delegation, and their families as mourners and others took their places in carriages, and the cortege moved to the Capitol.

A large number of persons, mostley colored, were gathered in front of the late residence of the deceased, some of whom were admitted to see the remains of the late Senator.

The procession having arrived at the capitol, the coffin was removed to the rotunda, and placed upon the dais and covered with flowers in form of wreaths, crosses and crowns, each bearing cards, giving the names of the contributors. The face of the distinguished was visible through the glass. It was somewhat discolored, particularly near the nose. The body was dressed in a plain black suit, with his hands resting on his breast. There were immense crowds on the west side of the capitol, composed mainly of colored persons, and many of the females were in full mourning.

The chamber was elaborately draped, and a large number of additional chairs were placed upon the floor for the President and Cabinet, Justices of the Supreme Court, members of the House of Representatives and other invited guests. The members from Massachusetts, the delegation who attended as mourners, were designated by black silk sashes, and nearly all were accompanied by their families. The Committee of Arrangements on the part of the Senate, wore white silk sashes, and the pall bearers black sashes, fastened by white and black rosettes. The members of both Houses of Congress wore the usual badge of mourning.

All papers and books were removed from the desks of the Senators and upon each was placed a printed order of the funeral. Mrs. Secretary Fish occupied a front seat in the diplomatic gallery. Although the weather was cold and the wind blew keen, immense crowds were still coming to the capitol and thronging all approaches at an early hour. Gen. Sherman, accompanied by his staff, Gen. McDowell and other high officers and Admiral Lee and other prominent officers of the navy entered the Chamber in full uniform, and were assigned seats behind the bar.

Shortly after 12 o'clock the diplomatic corps, in citizens dress, made their appearance, and were conducted to the reserved seats on the floor of the Senate, immediately behind the seats left vacant for the Justices of the Supreme Court, and adjoining those reserved for the House committee appointed to attend the funeral. Among them were Sir Edward Thornton, Admiral Polo and Baron Lederer.

The catafalque was brought into the Senate chamber a few minutes before 12 and placed immediately in front of the Vice President's desk. The mourners, consisting of the Massachusetts delegation in Congress, accompanied by their ladies. Maj. Ben. Perley Poor, and few other intimate friends of the deceased entered at 12, from the Vice President's room, and were assigned seats on the left of the Vice President's table.

Senator Carpenter, President pro tem. of the Senate, then called the Senate to order, and Rev. Byron Sunderland, Chaplain, addressed the Throne of Divine Grace as follows:

Oh Lord, our God, we come together this day to engage in the solemn ceremonies of an occasion which Thou hast made for us amidst the engagements, excitements and tumults of the present life. We beseech Thee, now, that we are all here assembled in this Chamber, to hear the voice of the Lord our God, to look down upon us with Thy favor, and bless us. Sanctify to us all the ceremonies and services of this solemn day, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The president pro tem. Carpenter, directed that all officers of the Senate, clerks to Commissioners, pages and others, not needed upon the floor, to retire to the cloakroom, to make room for the House of Representatives. The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read by Secretary Gorham. Buckingham said the burial of the late Senator Sumner would take place Monday next, he moved, when the Senate adjourned today, it be to meet Tuesday. Agreed to. McPherson, Clerk of the House of Representatives, appeared at the bar of the Senate, and announced that the House would attend the funeral of the late Senator. At 20 minutes past 12, the House of Representatives was announced to that body and entered into the Senate Chamber, headed by Speaker Blaine, and Clerk and Committee on part of the House to accompany the remains to Boston.

The members of the House were assigned seats on the right of the Vice President's table, Senators and others on the floor standing as the House marched in. The Supreme Court of the United States was announced, and the Justices marshalled by Marshal Nicolay and Clerk Middleton, entered the Chamber; the Justices attired in judicial robes. Those were assigned the front seats on the right of the Chair; Chief Justice Waite occupying the extreme right.

At 12:30 the President of the United States and the Cabinet were announced, and every one arose as they entered the Chamber. They were assigned seats in the front row at the right of the chair and next to the members of the Supreme Court. The Committee of Arrangements and the pall bearers were announced immediately afterwards. They entered preceded by Rev. Dr. Sunderland and followed by the corpse borne by six policemen, white and colored, and as the remains were borne to the catafalque and the solemn procession marched in, Dr. Sunderland read, "I am the resurrection," &c.

The body having been placed upon the catafalque, a cross sent by Miss Nellie Grant was placed upon the casket. This cross was composed of calla lillies, camellias, white rose buds, and other delicate flowers. All being now seated, Senator Carpenter announced that religious services appropriate to the occasion would be performed. Rev. Dr. Butler, chaplain of the House of Representatives, then read from the Scriptures, and offered a fervent prayer. He was followed by Rev. Dr. Sunderland, Chaplain of the Senate, who also read from the Scriptures, and followed with the Lord's prayer.

Benediction was then pronounced by Dr. Sunderland, and Mr. Carpenter, as presiding officer, said, "Now the Senate of the United States entrusts the remains of Charles Sumner to its Sergeant-at-Arms and the Committee appointed to convey them to his home, there to commit them 'earth to earth, ashes to ashes, and dust to dust,' in the soil of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Peace to his ashes."

The coffin was then closed, and the flowers having been replaced, it was removed from the Chamber, followed by the committee appointed by the Senate and House to accompany the remains to Boston, every one standing as the coffin was removed from the chamber.

The remains of the late Senator Sumner, in charge of the Congressional Committee, and the Massachusetts delegation, arrived in Boston at 7 o'clock Saturday night. A committee composed of the Mayor, Aldermen, and members of the Legislature and Board of Trade, received the body, and escorted by a detachment of the First Battalion of Cavalry, and a company of policemen, conveyed it to the State House, and deposited it in the Doric Hall, which is heavily draped. A detail from the Shaw Guard, a colored battalion, will form the guard of honor, while the remains lay in state, until Monday afternoon, when they will be moved to King's Chapel, selected for the funeral service.

Faneuil Hall has seldom been the scene of a popular demonstration of love and respect exceeding the one exhibited at noon on Saturday, the 14th. An hour and a half before the exercises commenced the ladies were admitted to the balconies, which were soon filled, and soon after, the doors were thrown open to the public, and the hall filled to its utmost capacity.

On the platform were Vice President Wilson and a large number of distinguished men; opposite the platform was a portrait of the late Senator, with the date of birth and death on each side. Mayor Cobb presided. Among the Vice Presidents were Wendell Phillips, Robert C. Winthrop, Richard H. Dana, B. R. Curtis, Sidney Bartlett and William Lloyd Garrison. The services were commenced by the reading of an extract from the original manuscript of Sumner's eulogy on President Lincoln, which was followed by prayer by Rev. Dr. Lothrop.

Richard H. Dana then addressed the meeting, and offered a series of resolutions, which were adopted. Addresses were also made by J. B. Smith, A. H. Rice, Rev. E. E. Hale, ex-Mayor Gaston, Ralph Waldo Emerson, N. P. Banks and others.

Mr. Sumner's funeral was held at 3:30 Monday, in the hall of the State House. Legislative and city committees will go to the State line to meet the remains and return on Saturday evening, taking them direct to the State House, where they will be guarded until burial. The services will be short and simple. There is already an active discussion of the claims of prominent men to succeed Senator Sumner, and as the election must take place on the second Tuesday after notice of the vacancy has been received, it is probable a choice will be made on the 24th.

Funeral of Ex-President Fillmore.

At nine o'clock Thursday morning the family of the distinguished dead and a few intimate friends assembled at the late private residence of the deceased, in Buffalo, where some religious exercises were conducted by the Rev. V. Hotchkiss, of the Baptist Church, and the Rev. M. C. Lord, of the Presbyterian Church. At the close of the services, eight non-commissioned officers of Company D., Buffalo City Guards, detailed for bearers, entered and bore the remains to the hearse, and under the escort of the full Company, conveyed the same to St. Paul's Cathedral, where they lie in state.

The casket containing the body, is of rosewood, covered with white silk, with eight silver handles, and silver trimmings. On the lid is a solid silver slate containing the following inscription:

MILLARD FILLMORE.
Born January 7th, 1800;
Died March 8th, 1874

While the body was at the family residence, it was deposited in the west front room. At the head was a crown of flowers, composed of camellias, rose-buds, &c.; on the lid was a beautiful floral wreath and two large crosses; on the right, a large star, and on the left, boquets of cut flowers.

On reaching the Cathedral, the casket was deposited in the vestibule of the church on a dais covered with a pall of black velvet, trimmed with white crape and silver stars, with vases of exotic flowers at the head and foot. There it laid in state with Company D as a guard of honor, and notwithstanding the cold, raw day, from 10 o'clock until the hour for closing the casket, thousands of citizens and strangers thronged the vestibule to take a last farewell look at the distinguished dead.

Shortly after two o'clock, the doors of the Cathedral was thrown open to admit the United States Senatorial and House Committees, the Legislative Committees, members of Gov. Dix's military staff, the Mayor, city authorities and committees of the Council, of the University of Buffalo Bar of Erie county, Board of Trade, and representatives of other civic societies.—At 2:15, the family having entered the Cathedral, three sergeants detailed from the U. S. infantry, stationed at Fort Porter, bore the casket from the vestibule to the cathedral, he aided by Rev Dr. Shelton and the Episcopal clergy of Buffalo, and followed by Wm. A. Bird, E. K. Jewett, Noah P. Sprague, O. H. Marshall, O. G. Steele, Judge Geo. W. Clinton, Henry Martin and Warren Bryant, pall bearers. Eight of the oldest and most influential citizens and friends of the deceased, and deposited the same in front of the chancel.

The ceremonies in the Cathedral were of a solem and impressive character, including a brief resume of the life of the illustrious deceased by the Rev. Dr. Shelton, the venerable rector of St. Paul's, and a life-long friend of Millard Fillmore. The casket was then borne to the hearse, and the procession moved in the following order:

Major-General Howard and Brigadier General Rogers and staffs.

Company "D," Buffalo City Guards.

Sixty-fifth and Sixty-seventh Regiments, National Guards.

Company's "A" and "C," First United States Infantry, under Colonel DeRussy as a guard of honor.

The hearse was decorated with National and funeral emblems, and was followed by a long line of carriages, with bearers, mourners, National, State and city representatives, and citizens, to the Forestlawn cemetery, where, after the final services of the Episcopal Church, the remains were deposited in a stone grave in a family lot, adjoining the grave of Millard Fillmore's partners, Hon. Solomon G. Haven and Judge M. K. Hall.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

In the House, on the 9th, after the call of the States, Mr. Dawes announced the death of the Hon. Millard Fillmore, late President of the United States. Addresses eulogistic of the life and character of the deceased were made, resolutions adopted, and a committee appointed to attend the funeral of Mr. Fillmore, after which the House adjourned. The Committee consisted of Messrs. Cox, Dawes, Maynard, Tyner, Wheeler, Wells and Dunnell.

In the Senate, on the 10th, Senator Boutwell presented the resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature rescinding the Sumner battle flag resolutions, which were read. Boutwell said the state of his health was such that he must ask the Senate to excuse him from further service on the Joint Committee to investigate the District of Columbia affairs, and he was excused. The President appointed Fenton, Hamlin and Bird to attend the funeral of ex-President Fillmore. Senator Logan, who was entitled to the floor, yielded to Senator Ferry, (Mich.,) who delivered a lengthy argument in favor of free banking and a National banking system.

In the House, on the 10th, Mr. Foote, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to prevent the useless slaughter of buffaloes within the territories. After discussion the bill passed. Messrs. Dawes and Cox were excused from serving on the Committee to attend ex-President Fillmore's funeral, and Messrs. Swann and Bass appointed in their place. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Appropriation bill, and was addressed by Mr. Beck. The debate was continued by Messrs. Dawes, Butler, Eldridge, Foster and others. On the rising of the Committee, the Speaker announced that Messrs. Wheeler and Tyner, having asked to be excused from service on the committee to attend the Fillmore obsequies, he had appointed in their places Messrs. McDougal and Taylor (Ind.) and that Mr. Bass would act as chairman of the committee.

In the House, on the 11th, Mr. Sprague, from the Committee on Pensions, reported a bill to amend the act of the 14th of February, 1871, giving pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, and to restore to the pension roll those persons whose names were struck therefrom in consequence of disloyalty. After discussion the bill passed. Mr. Crittenden, from the same Committee, reported a bill granting $30 for an artificial eye to soldiers who have lost an eye. Also a bill to amend section 18 of the pension law of March 3, 1873, by providing that in case of death or re-marriage of a soldier's widow having a pension, or death of a soldier's orphan children, the pension shall revert to the dependent father, mother or other relatives of the soldier, from the date of such death or re-marriage. Passed. The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Woodford in the chair, on the Legislative appropriation bill, and was addressed by Mr. Parker, of Mississippi, in regard to the estimates and appropriations for the current fiscal year. He was followed by Mr. Randall, and when the House rose the Speaker read a dispatch announcing the death of Senator Sumner, when an adjournment was at once moved and carried.

In the Senate on the 10th, the following resolutions on the death of Hon. Charles Sumner, of Mass., were introduced and adopted:—*Resolved*, that a committee of members be appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate, to take order for all matters appertaining to the funeral of Charles Sumner, a member of this body, which will take place at 12 o'clock on Friday, and the Senate will attend the same. *Resolved*, As a further mark of respect by the Senate for the memory of Charles Sumner and his long and distinguished services to his country, that his remains be removed to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in charge of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and at ended by a committee of Senators, to be appointed by the President of the Senate pro tem., who shall have the power to carry these resolutions into effect. *Resolved*, That, as a mark of additional respect to the memory of the deceased, the Senate do now adjourn." Senator Schurz said: "Mr. President, I can say nothing, but will offer the following amendment to the resolutions: 'Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be directed to communicate these proceedings to the House of Representatives, and invite the House of Representatives to attend the funeral ceremonies in the Senate Chamber to-morrow.'" Senator Conkling then paid a brief but eloquent tribute to the deceased, and the Senate adjourned. The President *pro tem.* named the following Senators as the committee on the part of the Senate to accompany Senator Sumner's remains to Boston: Senators Anthony, Schurz, Sargent, Sherman, Oglesby and Merriman. Committee of Arrangements for the funeral: Senators Anthony, Schurz, Frelinghuysen, Morrill (Me.), Stevenson and Thurman.

In the House, on the same day, the following resolutions were adopted: "*Resolved*, That this House attend the funeral of Charles Sumner, late Senator from Massachusetts, in the Senate Chamber, on Friday, and on its return to this House the Speaker shall declare the House adjourned. *Resolved*, That a committee of nine members be appointed who, with the members of the House from Massachusetts, shall accompany the body of the deceased Senator to its place of burial in that commonwealth. *Resolved*, That as a testimonial of respect for the memory of the deceased, the members and officers of the House will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days." The resolutions were adopted, and the Speaker remarking that the resolutions contemplated the attendance of the Massachusetts Representatives in a nearer capacity than as members of the House, announced the following as a committee to accompany the body to Massachusetts: Messrs. Hurlbut, Hale, (Me.), Foster, Raines, Clayton, Scudder, Randall, Beck and Hancock. Adjourned.

The proceedings in the Senate Chamber on the occasion of the removal of Mr. Sumner's remains, are given elsewhere.

The Markets.

Produce Markets.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Cotton dull at 16½c for middling uplands. Flour is dull and in buyers' favor; receipts 9,000 bbls; sales 7,000 bbls; quotations unchanged. Wheat is dull and in buyers' favor; receipts 14,000 bu; sales 30,000 bu at 1 06@1 15c for No 2 Chicago; 1 48@1 56c for No 2 Milwaukee; 1 56c for No 1 Spring. Rye is quiet. Corn is dull; receipts 16,000 bu; sales 31,000 bu at 80@88c for new western mixed afloat. Barley dull and heavy. Oats steady; receipts 14,000 bu; sales 23,000 bu at 62½@64c for mixed western; 63½@65c for white. Pork firm; $16 00 for new mess. Cut meats unchanged. Beef firm. Lard heavy at 9 7-16c for steam; 9¾c for kettle. Whiskey at 97c. Sugar steady. Petroleum—crude at 7c and 14½c for refined.

TOLEDO, TUESDAY MORNING, March 17.—Flour—The market is almost devoid of animation with lower prices: Fine, $4 00; Superfine,